

FIFTY-SIXTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;

WITH THE  
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

January 21 and 22, 1873.

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WASHINGTON CITY:  
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.  
1873.

# CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIETY - - - - -	5
Obituary—Finances—Emigration—Satisfied—Applications—Liberia—Education—Explorations—Missions—Encouragement.	
TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1872 - - - - -	25
MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY - - - - -	26
Resolutions of Thanks—Election of President and Vice Presidents.	
ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE - - - - -	28
ADDRESS OF REV. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY, D. D., LL.D. -	30
ADDRESS OF REV. R. H. NASSAU, M. D. - - - - -	43
ADDRESS OF HON. HORACE MAYNARD - - - - -	51
ADDRESS OF HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN - - - -	61
MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS - - - - -	69
Organization—Letters from Absent Directors and Delegates—Generous Offer—Roll for 1873—Annual Report read—Statement of Executive Committee read—Standing Committees—Report of Committee on Accounts—Report of Committee on Education—Election of Secretaries and Executive Committee—Report of Committee on Death of Rev. R. R. Gurley—Report of Committee on Foreign Relations—Report of Committee on Agencies—Report of Committee on Auxiliary Societies—Resolution by Col. Morgan L. Smith—Report of Committee on Emigration—Resolution of Sympathy with the Financial Secretary—Report of Committee on Finance—Annual Report referred for Publication—Resolutions of Thanks—Adjournment.	

# Officers of the Society.

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## President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

## Vice Presidents.

- |                                             |                                              |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York.          | 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md.        |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, New York.       | 1854. Rev. James S. C. Finley, Illinois.     |
| 1838. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia.       | 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.          |
| 1838. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey.      | 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Missouri.  |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.         | 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California.   |
| 1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware.          | 1857. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia.           |
| 1840. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England.        | 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.       |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.         | 1861. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., N. J. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.        | 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.            |
| 1845. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., O.   | 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, New York.       |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky.         | 1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island.    |
| 1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn.        | 1862. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., N. Y.       |
| 1849. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia.     | 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.    |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia.   | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pennsylvania.  |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.        | 1869. Hon. William C. Alexander, N. J.       |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.      | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.     |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York.       | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.    |
| 1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, P. D., Penn.      | 1869. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., N. Y.     |
| 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y.     | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn.           |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi.    | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.      |
| 1854. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., N. Y.    | 1871. Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, N. J.          |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Penn.    | 1872. Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Virginia.  |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware.     | 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.    |
| 1854. Rev. Rob't Paine, D. D., Mississippi. | 1872. Dr. Harvey Lindsly, D. C.              |
| 1854. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio.   | 1873. Hon. Charles S. Olden, New Jersey.     |

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The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

# AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

## LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. HON. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS.....Conn.	1858. REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D.....Mass.
1840. THOMAS K. HAZARD, Esq.....R. I.	1864. DR. ALEXANDER GUY.....Ohio.
1840. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D.....Conn.	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.....Pa.
1841. FRANCIS GRIFFIN, Esq.....Miss.	1869. CHAUNCEY ROSE, Esq.....Ind.
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL.D.....N. Y.	1869. HENRY ROSE, Esq.....N. Y.
1846. HERMAN CAMP, Esq.....N. Y.	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.....Ind.
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D.....N. J.	1869. JOSEPH HENRY, LL.D.....D. C.
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D.....Md.	1869. DR. CHARLES H. NICHOLS.....D. C.
1852. HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.....N. Y.	1869. REV. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D. D.....N. Y.
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.....R. I.	1869. REV. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D.....N. Y.
1853. HON. ALBERT FEARING.....Mass.	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq.....N. J.
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq.....N. Y.	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D.....N. J.
1858. DR. CHARLES B. NEW.....Miss.	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.....N. Y.
1858. REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.....New York.	

## DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1873.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Luke P. Poland, Hon. Worthington C. Smith, George W. Scott, Esq., Rev. John K. Converse.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D., Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., Chief Justice Butler, Hon. James E. English, Hon. James T. Pratt, H. P. Haven, Esq., Benjamin Douglass, Esq., Charles Park, Esq., Henry Halsey, Esq.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes, Dr. Henry Lyon.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Samuel M. Buckingham, Esq., Dr. Theodore L. Mason, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Col. Morgan L. Smith.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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PRESENTED JANUARY 21, 1873.

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OBITUARY.

During the past year an unusually large number of the early friends and patrons of the Society have been removed by death. Among them were five Vice Presidents and three Life Directors.

The death of Rev. RALPH RANDOLPH GURLEY, which occurred on the 30th of July, was an event peculiarly affecting, not only to the executive officers of the Society, but to the friends of the cause throughout this country and in other lands. By his earnest and faithful devotion to its interests for half a century, he became extensively known and greatly beloved. Mr. Gurley commenced his labors as General Agent in 1822; was elected Corresponding Secretary in 1839; and was made Vice President and Life Director in 1854. Deeply impressed with the magnitude and importance of the enterprise, with an abiding faith in its success, and with a spirit of gentleness and forbearance which commended him to the confidence of the public, he presented and enforced its principles and its aims with great eloquence, both in this country and in England. He made three personal visits to Liberia: one in 1824, and while there prepared a plan for the civil government of the Colony, which was adopted, and which is, substantially, still in force; one in 1849, under instructions from the Government

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*Obituary.*

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of the United States; and one in 1867, when he was permitted to see and rejoice over what had been achieved. The name of Gurley, as identified with African Colonization, will be held in affectionate and grateful remembrance by Christian philanthropists down through the ages to come.

The Rev. THOMAS C. UPHAM, D. D., of Maine, is another name which will long be cherished as an enlightened friend and advocate of the cause. He was elected Vice President in 1848, and it continued to have his firm confidence and support while he lived, and was not forgotten in his last will. For a period of forty years, Mr. Upham was widely known and highly esteemed as a Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Bowdoin College. He was a man of great purity of life, whose Christian character is beautifully exhibited in his published works.

In the death of Hon. RALPH I. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, we have lost a very intelligent and abiding friend. He was elected Vice President of the Society in 1853, and most cheerfully gave his annual contribution to it till the close of his long life. Mr. Ingersoll was an eminent lawyer, a wise counsellor, and a statesman of no ordinary reputation. He held offices of high public trust both in the State and nation, and having served well his generation, died in the faith of the Gospel.

Another man whose loss we mourn was the Hon. GEORGE F. FORT, Ex-Governor of New Jersey, who was elected Vice President in 1853. The principles and objects of this Society ever received his hearty indorsement, and their prevalence gave him real pleasure. As a citizen, Mr. Fort was much respected and beloved for his soundness of judgment, his integrity of character, and his faithfulness to duty.

It is also our painful duty to record the decease of JOHN

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*Obituary.*

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BELL, M. D., of Pennsylvania, elected Vice President of this Society in 1850. Dr. Bell was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, which was organized in 1826, and almost till his death he was an active and valuable member of its Board of Managers. His faithful watchfulness over its interests, his promptness in the discharge of duty, and his ever courteous demeanor, can be duly appreciated by only those who were so long and so happily associated with him. Nor was the Colonization enterprise the sole object of his benevolent regard. He deeply sympathized with and aided, as he had the ability and opportunity, other like philanthropic institutions.

We would not fail to mention also WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Esq., of Louisiana, and Hon. WILLIAM NASH, of Vermont, who were Life Directors of this Society. Mr. Silliman was made such in 1852, and Mr. Nash in 1860. They were both men who were respected and esteemed in the communities where they lived, for their excellence of character and their Christian life.

And there are three other names no longer among the living, not to be forgotten in our report, viz:

Prof. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, LL.D., late President of the New York Branch of this Society, whose practical mind contributed to give to the world the invaluable benefits of the magnetic telegraph, for which he received the highest honors and the lasting gratitude of the enlightened nations of the earth. Prof. Morse, like his venerated father, the Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse, was among the first to embrace and inculcate the principles of African Colonization; and though conscious of his world-wide fame, and realizing the infirmities of age, he did not hesitate to accept the Presidency of the New York Colonization Society, and publicly to advocate its claims.

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*Finances.*


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Rev. JOHN SEYS, D. D., for nearly forty years honorably identified with our work in this country and in Liberia, and with Christian Missions in Western Africa, and more recently as Minister Resident and Consul General of the Government of the United States to the Government of Liberia; it was his great gratification to see the oldest Mission of the Methodist E. Church take form in an Annual Conference of some twenty-five preachers, with their bishop, all of the colored race, and a Republic established and flourishing on that once benighted Coast.

Hon. EDWARD JAMES ROYE, the fifth President of Liberia, for a quarter of a century an enterprising and successful merchant at Monrovia; to him belongs the honor of first exporting African products to this country and to England in his own vessel, carrying Liberian papers, and sailing under the Liberian flag.

**FINANCES.****RECEIPTS.**

The receipts have been—

From donations.....	\$10,603 79
From legacies.....	16,921 45
Interest on investments and investments realized.....	2,255 00
For education in Liberia.....	1,056 00
From other sources.....	2,500 98
Receipts.....	<u>\$33,337 22</u>
Balance in the treasury, January 1, 1872.....	324 27
Making the resources of the year.....	<u><u>\$33,661 49</u></u>

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

The payments have been as follows:

For the carriage of emigrants from their homes to the port of embarkation, and for their passage and settlement in Liberia.....	\$12,189 33
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*Emigration.*

For interest on borrowed money.....	\$879 28
For loan returned.....	1,000 00
For insurance, taxes, and repairs of Colonization Building.....	941 56
For paper and printing the African Repository.....	1,963 65
For education in Liberia.....	1,150 00
For salaries of Secretaries and Agents, printing Annual Report, litigating will cases, expenses of Auxiliary Societies, stationery, fuel, postage, &c.....	14,951 36
Disbursements.....	\$33,075 18
Balance in treasury, January 1, 1873.....	586 31
Total.....	\$33,661 49

The wide-spread financial depression, occasioned in no small degree by the extensive fires that have prevailed, and the general occupation of the public mind with the Presidential election, have had their influence in lessening the receipts of all benevolent institutions.

**EMIGRATION.**

Our regular fall expedition was despatched in the barque Jasper, from New York, November 21; the emigrants having arrived in that city on the previous evening in the steamer San Salvador, from Savannah. They numbered one hundred and fifty, mostly in families, and were all from the State of Georgia, viz: 24 from Sparta, Hancock county; 32 from Hawkinsville, Pulaski county; 35 from Milledgeville, Baldwin county, and 59 from Valdosta, Lowndes county. Fifty-nine chose to locate at Arthington, an interior town on the St. Paul's River, and ninety-one at Philadelphia, a new settlement at Cape Palmas. Fifty-six reported themselves as communicants in the Methodist and Baptist Churches, with one licensed minister of the Gospel. Ninety-two were twelve years old

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*Emigration.*

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and upwards; forty were between twelve and two years; and eighteen were under two years of age. Of the adult males, twenty-five were farmers, and one cooper and one carpenter.

Messrs. Yates and Porterfield, of New York, with whom the contract had been made for their carriage in the *Jasper*, have long been engaged in the West African trade, and they fully provided for their comfort and subsistence, by having houses built for them on the main deck, which were spacious and airy, and by furnishing provisions of good quality and in abundant quantity. In addition to their baggage and the customary stores and tools for their support and use during their first six months after arrival, a cane sugar mill was shipped on the *Jasper* for Mr. Jefferson Bracewell, at his order, for which he pays \$225, exclusive of freight and insurance.

Dr. John N. Lewis, who had just graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, accompanied the emigrants, and will enter on the practice of his profession on landing in his native country.

These one hundred and fifty emigrants make the whole number colonized by the Society since the war to be 2,987, and a total, from the beginning, of 14,975: exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 20,697 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

Objections are often urged against exporting laborers out of the country. In answer to such we think it sufficient to say—The small number of emigrants annually sent to Liberia, compared with the large accessions to this country from foreign lands, is too insignificant for serious consideration. Besides, inasmuch as some of the colored population wish to go, and

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*Satisfied.*

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Liberia desires them to come, it seems neither kind nor just to try to keep them here. Moreover, we believe it to be a duty we owe both to them and to Africa to colonize them.

**SATISFIED.**

The barque Edith Rose, which was mentioned in our last Report to have gone to sea from Hampton Roads, Virginia, on the 7th November, with two hundred and forty-five emigrants, arrived at Monrovia after a pleasant passage of thirty-seven days. At a meeting held on the day before leaving the vessel, they unanimously adopted and directed the publication of a paper, declaring that "in respect to food there has been the greatest abundance and that which was good," and "the utmost kindness has invariably obtained, being unexceptionable and satisfactory."

From letters from members of this emigration, the following brief extracts are taken :

Mr. Scott Mason, a prominent man in the large party from Clay Hill, York county, South Carolina, under date of April 12, says :

"I and my family, and the majority of the people that came out with me, are enjoying good health, and we all tender to you and the Colonization Society our hearty thanks for your great kindness in planting us on the land of our ancestors. I and the majority of the emigrants are entirely satisfied with our new home and country."

Mr. Jefferson Bracewell, the head of a family of sixteen and of a company of sixty-eight persons from Valdosta, Georgia, wrote June 20 :

"My family are all well at this time. I did not lose one of them in the fever. The members of my company are all well

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*Satisfied.*

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except one, who is not now in bed. As soon as I could commence farming, I went to work. To-day I have about two acres in sugar cane—the most of it is higher than my head—three in corn, two in rice, and six in cassada. I am also eating corn and potatoes of my own raising. I have built me a house, and am building another. I want you to send me a sugar cane mill, fourteen inches in diameter, with two boilers, one fifty and the other holding sixty gallons. I would have written to you before this, but I wanted to know something about things here. This is a good country.”

Mr. Peter Mountain, an industrious emigrant from Windsor, Bertie county, North Carolina, states, August 9:

“We are all well and perfectly satisfied with our new settlement. I thank my Father in heaven that, through His mercy, I am in Liberia. I have not any further use for the United States.”

Mr. June Moore, the leader of the party just referred to from South Carolina, thus expresses himself, August 21:

“I write to let you know that I am well, and that I thank God that I came to Liberia. I like the face of the country, and find our land to be rich. I beg to say to you, from my heart, that I am well satisfied, and I know that I can make a good living, and money, too, in Liberia. I never expect to go back to the United States to live, and I hope God will bless the Colonization Society for helping poor colored people to Liberia, where they can be somebody, if they try.”

An estimable citizen of North Carolina, in a business letter of date July 22, 1872, incidentally remarks:

“I have received letters from some of my people in Liberia.

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*Applications.*

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They write they are doing well and are satisfied, and also that their children are going to school, and they have regular night meetings and preaching on Sunday, having built a church since they arrived out. John says any man that will work can live, and some of them say with one half the labor it requires here."

**APPLICATIONS.**

There exists a strong and growing desire among the people of color to remove to Liberia, satisfied that they will do better and be more happy there than anywhere in the United States. They are aware that in Liberia each adult emigrant is given ten acres, and every family receives twenty-five acres of land; that there is no prejudice or rivalry of race in the road to promotion, dignity, and honor; and that life, property, and the pursuit of happiness are not only the acknowledged, but the equally respected right of every one in the nation.

Not a few of these people recognize the Providence which has secured their freedom, as also making them instruments of good to their fatherland. *The Christian Recorder*, the organ of the African Methodist E. Church in the United States, recently gave utterance to the following pregnant sentiments:

"The fact is, the evangelization of Africa has at last to fall upon the negro. He is to be the man of God's right hand in redeeming its millions. We know that the politicians tell us this is exceptional; but indeed it is altogether in keeping with great social laws. We do not stop to argue the question whether colored Americans are so identified with Africa as to be called 'its own people.' But we do say, as the Irish American is nearer to Ireland than any other part of the American people, and he feels so, even so are we nearer to Africa; and,

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*Applications.*

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therefore, must we feel for its conversion more keenly than any others, and labor more assiduously."

Scarcely a week passed during the year that the Society did not receive applications for passage to Liberia. In February, these included 13 residents of Georgia, 214 of Florida, and 550 of Alabama; and in March, 50 of the inhabitants of North Carolina, 200 of South Carolina, and 300 of Georgia; making a total of 1,327 persons, in five of the Southern States, who solicited our aid within the two months mentioned. And since the last emigrants embarked—on the 21st November—we have received a list of 239 names from Hawkinsville, Pulaski county, Georgia, earnestly requesting to be sent the coming May, and from a company of about 200 persons at House Creek, Wilcox county, Georgia, who, with other parties not named above, make a total of over 600 desiring to leave this year for Liberia.

All of these applications were voluntary and unsolicited, and were mainly caused by letters which the applicants themselves received direct from relatives and acquaintances who have settled in that Republic. The class of people and the motives which govern them, may be learned from the annexed copies of their appeals to us, written, it is believed, by those intending to emigrate:—

A writer says: "I have one hundred and ninety-two names of persons, in families, who are ready to go at any time. They beg me to ask you to do all you can to send them. This number is composed of farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and ministers of the Gospel. Most of them are young persons or in the prime of life."

Another remarks: "We have now a company of about three hundred, who want a passage to Liberia as soon as the Society

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*Applications.*

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can give it. You will please let me hear from you very soon. The company is made up of first-class men and women."

A third mentions that in a party of fifty persons, the heads of "three families are communicants in the Presbyterian Church, and several others are members in good standing of the Methodist E. Church. The men are those that Liberia needs—hard-working men, mostly farmers. One of them has heard from some of his relatives in Liberia, and he is anxious to join them."

A fourth writes: "We pray that the Society will give us a passage to Cape Palmas, as we are anxious to join our relatives and friends there, who are waiting to greet us on our arrival. We have in our number some of the best farmers and mechanics in this State. We all want a permanent home, which we believe we can never get until we reach our own land—Africa. We hope soon to hear what conclusion your honorable body has arrived at, so that we will know in time what to do. Our total number is one hundred and sixty-two persons, nearly all in families."

A fifth states: "There is considerable zeal manifested to learn all we can of Liberia. Having a large colored population in this county, we can leave here with three hundred. Most of our people are poor, owing to the very low price paid for labor since the surrender. It is only sufficient to keep us from starvation. Very few have anything left after a year's hard work. We will probably be able to get sufficient clothing, but cannot the Society provide for our transportation to the port of shipment? Among us are carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, plasterers, cabinet-makers, wheelwrights, brickmakers and others. Our members are mostly professors of religion."

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*Liberia.*

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**LIBERIA.**

Constitutional controversies, which had been in agitation for several years, and an intense excitement growing out of the negotiation of a loan of £100,000 stg., in London, by the party in power, against which measures the opposition earnestly protested, have quieted down; and during the last twelve months peace and order have prevailed; agricultural, mechanical, mercantile and professional pursuits have been successfully prosecuted, and intellectual, moral, and religious interests have not been neglected.

HON. JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, recalled to the Presidency, entered on the duties of his fifth term, of two years each, January 1, 1872, "amid great rejoicing and enthusiasm." The origin, purpose, and destiny of the Republic are thus forcibly presented in his recent Inaugural Address:

"It is beyond reasonable cavil, that Liberia was planted in accordance with a divine purpose. This conclusion, to my mind, is made clearly apparent by the numerous and unmistakable interpositions of an overruling Providence in her behalf during the many perilous vicissitudes through which she has passed. It is to me also clear that, in establishing Liberia, God designed to make of her an instrument of good, in imparting to Africa the inestimable blessings of a Christian civilization. It was in the spirit of this mission that our pioneer fathers laid here, in blood and sweat, the foundations of a Christian State, upon which, they confidently hoped, would be erected an abiding negro nationality, that would not only reflect honor upon the race, wheresoever scattered, but also demonstrate its capacity for self-government and the proper maintenance of free institutions."



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*Liberia.*

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The relations of Liberia with the natives are of the most friendly character. Its mission and duty to this vast population are thus clearly recognized in the same Inaugural Address:

"It is extremely desirable that the whole aboriginal population of the Republic should be drawn, as rapidly as possible, within the circle of civilization, and be fitted by suitable educational training for all the duties of civil and social life; and thus, too, we shall be exerting a hallowed influence upon the tribes of our far interior."

"The past few months," observes the *Lone Star*, issued at Monrovia, "have found our farmers busily engaged in the cutting and grinding of sugar-cane, and the manufacture of sugar. Most of the steam-engines up the St. Paul's have consequently been actively employed, and the verdant banks of the river have been a scene of lively industry. Some sixty thousand pounds of sugar are shortly to be shipped, we understand, by Mr. Sharp. Mr. Washington, Messrs. Dunbar & D'Coursey, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Roe are also making fair crops. And last, but not least, Mr. W. Spencer Anderson hopes, we are informed, to make his estate furnish the market with a creditable return in sugar. Besides these there is a considerable quantity manufactured by various farmers up the river, who employ hand or cattle-power in the making of their sugar."

The Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia of the Government of the United States lately wrote to the *St. Louis Democrat*, as follows: "Liberians are now discovering the fact, that coffee is to their country of by far greater importance than cotton has proved to ours. The coffee has been

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*Liberia.*

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pronounced by those of great experience in the cultivation of the article equal in quality to any in the world, and superior to most. One decade more, I am quite certain, the prolific soil of Liberia will be shaded by an almost uninterrupted coffee grove, stretching along the Liberian Coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas."

The *Republican*, published at Monrovia, states that "Messrs. McGill Brothers purchased last month the schooner 'Summerside,' 120 tons, formerly of Bristol. They have sold to Mr. W. F. Nelson their schooner 'Cupid.' The cargo which had been ready for the 'Cupid's' trip to England, 38,000 gallons of palm oil, was shipped by the steamer 'Africa' to Liverpool."

"On the 12th October, the schooner 'Petronella' arrived in our harbor, having been purchased in New York for the firm of our two enterprising young merchants here, Messrs. Sherman & Dimery."

The *Lone Star* again says: "We would not refrain from making a passing allusion to what seems to us to promise to be, at no distant day, one of the great sources of wealth and influence in this country. We have before the mind's eye the thriving establishments of certain mercantile gentlemen, some of long standing, and others which have sprung up within very recent years, and their daily increasing wealth, with their ramifications far and near. Among these we may mention the old, familiar, and prosperous firm of McGill Brothers, now successfully and satisfactorily conducted by Messrs. J. & R. McGill, two young gentlemen who manifest a fair talent for commercial business. Again, there are the wealthy and prosperous establishments of Hon. D. B. Warner, Gabriel Moore & Son, Messrs. Sherman & Dimery, Henry Cooper, Esq., W.

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*Liberia.*

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F. Nelson, Esq., (Mayor of Monrovia,) and G. Creswick, Esq. These are all flourishing establishments here, to which we refer as our leading mercantile houses, and in support of our opinion concerning the commercial advancement which Liberia has made, and bids fair to continue to be making for years, much to the substantial wealth and prosperity of the country.

"It is well known that most of the establishments above-named deal with many of the principal commercial houses of the first and various markets of the world; that year after year the exports of our produce are considerably increasing in quantity, and frequently in variety; and that additions and improvements are being almost constantly made by some one or another of these merchants to his establishment, to meet the increasing demands for accommodation for his trade. We may instance the recent importation of several cranes, among which were two for W. F. Nelson, Esq., and one for Messrs. Sherman & Dimery. Also the considerable additions which have been made to the store of G. Creswick, Esq., supplemented by the importation of an iron bridge, to be extended to the verge of the river's bank, and which is intended to be shortly erected. Again, there is the large warehouse which is being built for Henry Cooper, Esq., and the fine wharf accommodation of W. F. Nelson, Esq., all of which may be taken as undoubted evidences of their business, respectively, being lucrative. What Liberia wants are men of energy, enterprise, and capital, to draw out her vast resources, and a population skilled in mechanical and agricultural pursuits."

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*E d u c a t i o n .*

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**EDUCATION.**

Thirty-eight scholars, of whom five are native Africans, are stated to be in the Preparatory Department of Liberia College, and ten students in the College proper. The proportions in the several grades are about the same as are in most of the new western colleges in this country, and for the same reason. The young men, when half educated or less, are called away to go into business, because they are better qualified than any others that can be had. A large Freshman Class is expected for the coming year.

The schools of this Society at Arthington and Brewerville are reported to be "in healthy operation," with about one hundred and thirty pupils, and the teachers in punctual and regular attendance. As soon as a suitable building, in course of erection at Arthington, is completed, an additional school will be opened there at our expense.

Other educational facilities are afforded in Liberia, as may be readily inferred by the following announcements in the *Republican* for August last:

Mr. A. B. KING "begs leave to inform the public that he will open a day-school in Monrovia on the third Monday of the present month, under the patronage of the Presbyterian Mission."

"We understand that Mr. DENNIS C. FERGUSON has also opened a school in Clay-Ashland, under the same auspices."

"The Methodist E. Mission school here has re-opened under the tuition of Mrs. MARY L. TIMBERLAKE, eldest daughter of the late BISHOP BURNS. The school closed on the marriage of Miss FANNIE JOHNSON."

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*Explorations.*

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"Trinity P. Episcopal Church school, Monrovia, W. M. RICHARDS principal, Miss SARAH BARCLAY assistant, is now open for the accommodation of pupils from all parts of the country. The interior and river settlements will do well to avail themselves of the advantages it affords."

**EXPLORATIONS.**

To Liberians is due the credit of exploring the country immediately east of the Republic, bringing to light a salubrious mountain region, well populated, and by more intelligent and more civilized tribes than those on the Coast.

"At the distance of about one hundred and twenty miles interiorward," writes a prominent Liberian, "is the country of the Barline people: a lofty, cool, mountainous country, containing a large and crowded population, numerous towns, unusual and superior civil regulations, and distinguished, withal, by great industrial energies. The capital of the country is a large city, surrounded by a wall of stone: here two market days are kept every week, and thousands of people, even from remote distances, come with goods, provisions, and cattle in large numbers, for sale."

Boporo and Toto-Korie are stated to be some one hundred miles almost directly east of Monrovia, with "a dry, healthy atmosphere, and in a rich country, abounding in beautiful landscapes, elevated hills and fertile valleys, with charming streams of water murmuring along. Here horses thrive and cattle abound, while the eyes may feast upon the rice and cotton fields, from the latter of which are annually manufactured those immense quantities of cloths that find their way to the Liberia, Sierra Leone, and other markets."

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*Missions.*

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Musardu, estimated to be near one hundred miles northeast of Boporo, is reported to be "elevated two thousand feet above the level of the sea. The atmosphere is very dry. Musardu is an exceedingly healthy place; there was not one prostrate, sickly person in the town—containing a population of between seven and eight thousand."

**MISSIONS.**

A Christian Republic exists on the Continent of Africa, planted by American benevolence, through a Society encouraged to the attempt by resolutions and pledges of nearly all the different denominations in the United States. By the peace and protection which its presence secures the native tribes are rendered accessible to missionary operations, and from it are taken a class of helpers for the work of Christian missions of very great service.

The last Annual Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society contains an elaborate examination of the question, as to what the several American Boards of Missions are doing for the regeneration of Western Africa, and what aid, in doing it, they derive from us? The investigation shows that these "Boards are dependent on us, almost exclusively, for men; that their missionaries, nearly all of them, are not men whom they have sent out as missionaries, but men, or the children of men, whom we have sent out as emigrants, and established there with means of subsistence."

The Report concludes:

"Here we have six Foreign Missionary Boards in the United States, reporting about one hundred and forty-two laborers in Liberia, of whom fifty-two are ordained ministers of the Gospel; numerous local churches, most of them containing converts

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*Missions.*

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from heathenism; Sabbath schools, day schools, and higher schools; and the work advancing beyond the civilized settlements, among the native tribes, who invite its progress. All this is true, and honestly told. But the cursory reader or hearer, if not well versed in African affairs, is liable to be grossly deceived by it. It will sound to him as if these six Boards had found fifty-two ministers of the Gospel of suitable character, and sent them out to Africa as missionaries to the heathen. On reflection, and reading more carefully, he may find that some, perhaps five or six of them, are native converts; the fruits of missionary labors. But he will be surprised to learn that, of the fifty-two ordained ministers, only two, one of whom has resigned, were sent out from this country as missionaries, and that Liberia herself has furnished the other fifty, and, except the wives of those two, and perhaps two or three other women, all of the ninety who are not reported as ordained.

“Many of these missionaries were ministers of the Gospel in the United States, who emigrated, like other emigrants, by the aid of the Colonization Society. The others have attained to their clerical standing in Liberia; some of them, but not all, having been aided in their preparation by the Missions. Four of the ordained missionaries of the Northern Baptist Board are emigrants sent out by the Colonization Society since the war.

“For this state of affairs the Missionary Boards are not to blame. They have done what they could. They have sent out white laborers, ordained and unordained, who have labored there till death or failing health terminated their labors. By their generous sacrifices of life, health, and treasure, they have contributed largely towards the present ability of Liberia to

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*Encouragement.*

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furnish missionaries, and they are perfectly right in availing themselves of the supply which they have done so much to create.

"But the facts effectually dispose of the theory, that Africa is to be regenerated by Missionary Boards, without the aid of Colonization. Liberia is found to be absolutely indispensable as a nursery for missionaries, and must be sustained, if these missions are to live and prosper."

**ENCOURAGEMENT.**

Ethiopia's conversion to God is promised and assured. There are rays of light in different portions of the Continent, showing material, moral, and religious improvement. Not only is the Mohammedan ruler of Egypt protecting the Christian Missionary, but granting him favors. The late war in Abyssinia is being overruled for the spread of the Gospel in that interesting country. The diamond district continues to yield rich treasures, and the prospect is that the only remaining vestige of the nefarious slave-trade will soon be suppressed. Several expeditions are organizing for the thorough exploration of the unknown Central regions.

In West Africa commerce is constantly growing, and the English language, with its noble and elevating literature, is rapidly spreading. Settlements of civilized and Christian colored people are extending along the Coast and pushing into the interior. Liberia has a bright future before her, with Churches, Schools, a College, wholesome laws, improved agriculture, a profitable trade, and a genial climate. This Society has abundant reason to thank God and take courage in the prosecution of its work.



# TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the year 1872.

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Received Donations . . . . .	\$10,603 79	Paid Passage and support of Emigrants . . .	\$12,189 33
" Legacies . . . . .	16,921 45	" Interest on Loans . . . . .	879 28
" Interest on Investments . . . . .	1,935 00	" For Education in Liberia . . . . .	1,150 00
" Investments realized . . . . .	320 00	" Taxes, Insurance and Repairs of Colonization Building . . . . .	941 56
" Rents of Colonization Building . . . . .	2,310 25	" Paper and Printing "The African Repository" . . . . .	1,963 65
" Subscriptions to "The African Repository" . . . . .	190 73	" Salaries of Secretaries, Printing Report and Tracts, Stationery, Postages, &c. . . . .	6,805 71
" For Education in Liberia. . . . .	1,056 00	" Salaries of Agents, Travelling Expenses, Litigating Will Cases, Expenses of Auxiliary Societies, &c. . . . .	8,145 65
Receipts . . . . .	33,337 22	" Borrowed money . . . . .	1,000 00
Balance on hand, January 1, 1872 . . . . .	324 27	Disbursements . . . . .	33,075 18
		Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1873 . . .	586 31
Total . . . . .	\$33,661 49	Total . . . . .	\$33,661 49

The Committee on Accounts have compared the charges on the Books with the vouchers for the year 1872, and find the same correct, with a balance of \$586 31.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1873.

ALMON MERWIN, } Committee.  
J. W. CHICKERING, }

# MINUTES

## OF THE

### AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1873.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninth street, near G. The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. John C. Smith, D. D., Pastor of the Church.

An introductory address was given by the President of the Society;\* and the Fifty-Sixth Annual Report of the Society was presented by the Corresponding Secretary, who also read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D.D.,† of Louisville, Kentucky; Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D.,‡ of the Presbyterian Mission at Corisco, Western Africa; Hon. Horace Maynard, M. C.;§ and Hon. G. Washington Warren,|| of Boston.

The Society then adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock m., tomorrow, in its Rooms in the Colonization Building.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. John C. Smith, D.D.

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COLONIZATION BUILDING,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 22, 1873.*

The American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock m., pursuant to adjournment: President Latrobe in the chair.

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\*See page 28.    †See page 30.    ‡See page 43.    §See page 51.    || See page 61.

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*Resolutions—Election of Officers.*

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On motion, the reading of the Minutes was dispensed with.

Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Col. Morgan L. Smith, and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton were appointed a Committee to Nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion of Col. Morgan L. Smith, it was

*Resolved*, That the Society returns its grateful acknowledgments to the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D., Hon. Horace Maynard, and Hon. G. Washington Warren, for their very eloquent, impressive, and excellent addresses delivered last evening at the Fifty-Sixth Anniversary Meeting of this Society, and that they be requested to furnish copies for publication.

On motion of Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be extended to the Pastor and Trustees of the Fourth Presbyterian Church for their kindness and courtesy in granting to this Society the use of their Church for its Annual Meeting last evening: and to the Choir for their acceptable music on the occasion.

Hon. Mr. Gregory, as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, made a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents of the Society, and nominating Ex-Gov. Charles S. Olden, of New Jersey, as an additional Vice President.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee. (See page 3.)

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Board of Directors.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Society do now adjourn, to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1874, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in such place as the Executive Committee shall designate.

Attest:

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

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*Address of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe.*

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**ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY: We meet to-night to celebrate the Fifty-Sixth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society. Perhaps we have never met before under circumstances more worthy of remark. We are permitted to understand more clearly now than ever what has been and is to be our share in the mighty work of slow development, the fulfilment of prophecy in the Christianization of Africa. Towards this, unconscious and unappreciated agencies have for years been surely and steadily advancing. Who would have imagined, for instance, that slavery itself, now so happily at an end, would ever come to be regarded as having been from its very beginning among the most important of them all. And yet, may it not be truly said, that to slavery Africa will in the future be indebted for a whole nation of missionaries to aid in the accomplishment of the grand result.

Climate rendering this hopeless as the work of white men, it must be for black men to perform it; and slavery, which has given to the latter Christianity in our midst, has made that possible, which to human eyes would appear to have been impossible without it. For the vanguard, as it were, of this missionary host, our Society has effected a landing in Africa in founding the Republic of Liberia.

Whatever other influences, social or political, may be consequent upon our work, we are at least now permitted to see more clearly than before this one of its agencies for the future.

Contemporaneous with the growth of Liberia, there has grown up, keeping pace with it, an interest in Africa that culminated with the *Herald* expedition and the discovery of the discoverer. Throughout the civilized world the liberality of the principal and the energy of the agent have made Africa prominent, for the time being, in all men's minds.

The exploration of Denham and Clapperton, half a century

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*Address of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe.*

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ago, caused a temporary feeling, to which this Society was largely indebted for the contributions that enabled it to fit out its earlier expeditions.

Then came the voyages of the Landers down the Niger, to stimulate a flagging interest. Then, after many years, came Barth, whose ponderous volumes had an influence in the same direction; nor were Du Chaillu and his gorilla story without their effect in keeping Africa before the public eye. Then came Livingstone's march from sea to sea within the tropics; then Grant and Speke; and then Baker, the companionship of whose wife made his narrative as attractive as a romance. Then came the interest caused by the silence of Livingstone, and, finally, his discovery, through the efforts of an individual of another people, when the nation of the lost traveler held carefully or cautiously aloof. Call the *Herald's* efforts by what slighting name men may, they have identified their author with the story of a Continent.

And now we have all England roused, and scarcely a newspaper appears that has not something in it about Africa. Sir Bartle Frere is sent out by the British Government on a mission touching the slave-trade on the Eastern Coast, and we have scarcely read the announcement of the fact, before we find that the Sultan of Zanzibar has just promised the commander of an American frigate to refrain from and discourage the inhuman traffic. Then come to us accounts of the thousands whom the diamond fields of Southern Africa have attracted from England; and now the communication, partially opened between Monrovia and the gold region about Musardu, suggests the thought of an emigration to Liberia at no distant day not unlike that which has peopled California; and still later, perhaps like that which brings Ireland and Germany to America.

And during all this time what has been doing with the map of Africa? When this Society was founded "Sahara," or Great Desert, was the name given by geographers to all the interior space. Look now at the map. The names of the mighty

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*Address of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D.*

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lakes, of mountain ranges, of great rivers, of many peoples, have effaced the word "Sahara."

Fifty years ago our only notion almost of the native African was obtained from slave-ship cargoes. Now, we know of partially civilized peoples, greedy of knowledge and most apt to imbibe it—peoples, too, among whom is marching Mohammedanism, as the precursor or the antagonist of Christianity.

Slavery! Liberia! Africa! How different is their aspect now from what it was half a century ago! Colonization, too, owing its existence to so many and such various motives! The slaveholder, the non-slaveholder, the religionist, the statesman, the politician even, at seasons advocating it and contributing to its treasury. Colonization, living from hand to mouth from day to day, but living still, working still, succeeding still, hoping still, believing still; and now, in the light of events, seeing clearly before it one great object, at least worthy, most worthy, of living for, the building up of a missionary nation becoming more potent day by day, for the christianizing of a Continent by the only agents competent to the task—the fulfilment of prophecy, to which all that has been alluded to has been directly and inevitably tending.

Hence it is that I have felt justified in saying, that perhaps no meeting of our Society heretofore has been held under circumstances more remarkable than those that this night surround us.

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**ADDRESS OF REV. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY, D. D.**

MR. PRESIDENT: Although our Society is now holding its Fifty-Sixth Anniversary, it is only fifty years since the pilgrim fathers of Liberia landed at Cape Mesurado. During this half century very significant changes have occurred in the affairs both of the Society and of Western Africa. By virtue of these changes several of the purposes which were cherished, there and here, at the beginning, have been already accomplished.

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*Address of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D.*

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One of these purposes was the suppression of the West African slave-trade. This cruel traffic was able to defy or outwit all the great nations which were united for its extermination. Treaties were formed with this intent between the leading Powers of Christendom; and these treaties were faithfully observed. Squadrons were detailed to watch the African Coast, and to chase the slavers on the high seas; and these ships of war were well equipped and well handled. The trade was checked by these measures, but its infernal horrors were immeasurably augmented. But when the Liberian settlers occupied Cape Mesurado and Cape Palmas, with the regions between, they were in possession of some of the chief marts of the traffic. As early as 1853, only thirty years after the Colony was established, the slaver had been driven away from a line of coast equal to the distance between the mouth of the Hudson and the Capes of Florida. In its colonial infancy, in the midst of the neglect and hostility which it encountered, Liberia did more to cleanse from the brow of America and Europe the leprosy of the slave-trade—a leprosy of three hundred years' standing—than the combined diplomacy and naval forces of both continents had been able to accomplish. This work is now completed.

Another of the ideas which gave origin to the colony was not less philanthropic. When the American cruiser seized a slave-ship, the question immediately arose what was to be done with the victims which were found between the decks. They could not be returned to their native villages, scattered over hundreds of miles in the unknown interior of Africa. Should these helpless savages be landed in New York and turned adrift? Should they be taken to one of our Southern ports or Cuba and be sold into slavery? Or, should they be set ashore in Africa, to fall at once into the hands of the native traders, and be sold again to the slave-ships? This emergency created the necessity of planting a colony on the African Coast, where these hapless refugees might find a permanent home. Most fortunately, this Society was able to offer them such a home

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*Address of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D.*

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at Liberia. More than five thousand and seven hundred of them have from time to time been settled in the Republic. That work is now finished by the suppression of the slave-trade.

Our Society has taken its part in another and greater cause. From the beginning it was seen that the Society would exert a powerful influence on slavery in this country. It proposed nothing more than to colonize in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color. But even this purpose touched the institution of slavery in many of its vital points. That our founders and early patrons were, without exception, the friends of emancipation, is more than ought to be said; although nobody denies that such was the position of the larger part of them. It was assailed by the two extremes of sentiment. According to one, it was a scheme of the slaveholder to perpetuate slavery. Others denounced it as an insidious and dangerous enemy to the institution. For nearly thirty years the question was debated, whether in point of fact this Society was aiding in the perpetuation or in the overthrow of slavery. The debate was suddenly cut off, not by the dissolution of the Society or of its Colony, but by the extermination of slavery itself. We need not revive the dispute; but I take leave to say—speaking now as a citizen of a slave State since 1835—that according to my best judgment the operations of this Society and the success of its Colony contributed very largely to the formation of a public sentiment hostile to slavery, by force of which slavery went down. And now nothing remains to be done in that direction.

Well, then, let us see where we stand. Three of the leading purposes which gave origin to our Society have been accomplished. The West African slave-trade is wholly suppressed; a home has been provided for the rescued victims of the traffic; and slavery on this continent has ceased forever and forever. This is the record of what has been attempted and finished within the first half century of Liberia.

Now, it must be said that unless some other important



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*Address of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D.*

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objects are set before this Society; the Society itself must shortly be dissolved. By an organic law of human progress, every institution, even the noblest and wisest, must disappear when its ends are accomplished. The analogy from nature shows itself in those orders of animals which perish in giving birth to their offspring. The vigorous anti-slavery societies in Great Britain were dissolved when slavery throughout the empire was abolished. The American Anti-Slavery Society, with rare discretion, adjourned without day on the adoption of the "thirteenth amendment." This principle takes an illustration not only from human institutions, but from the ordinances of God as well. It pleased the Almighty, in old times, to choose out a people for Himself; to plant them in a chosen land; to establish them as, at once, a mighty nation and a consecrated church; to give them a civil constitution and a directory for worship—both instruments being not only inspired, but reduced to writing; and to raise up for the people judges and kings and priests and prophets, each one of whom held a personal divine vocation. God made Himself manifest among His people by signs and wonders innumerable—in Egypt, at the Red Sea, in the Wilderness, in Canaan, and in Babylon. He made Himself responsible for an unbroken succession of heirs-male in the family of Aaron for fifteen hundred years, and in the family of David for a thousand years, the like of which, considered as a fact in genealogy, has rarely occurred on earth. But when Judaism had finished its purposes, then it perished. Though divine in its origin, in its constitution as a church-state, and in all its laws and ordinances, though guarded and defended by all the powers of Heaven, yet Judaism, having done its special work as preparatory to a better dispensation, was taken down by its builder and maker, who was God. Temple, altar, the holy city, the kingly crown, the priestly splendor and the array of angels, all passed away like a moving cloud.

Standing to-day face to face with this supreme law in human affairs, we are bound to inquire whether the American

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*Address of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D.*

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Colonization Society, having done, if we may reverently say, many mighty works, shall now cease out of existence? Has it fulfilled the whole law of its life, and must it now submit to the law of dissolution? We must meet that question sooner or later: let us meet it now. Let us set before ourselves, most distinctly, some great endeavor not yet concluded; or let us submit, manfully, to the destiny of enterprises which have a grand history, but neither promise nor prophecy. We have lived in honor; now, if our work be done, let us die with dignity.

The constitution of Liberia points out the labors which yet remain to be undertaken—labors that are more difficult, more enduring, than those which have been finished. In that instrument it is declared, that “the great object in forming these Colonies was to provide a home for the dispersed and oppressed children of Africa, and to regenerate and enlighten their benighted continent.” (Const. Lib., art. V, sec. 13.) Here, then, is the sphere of labor into which we are cast: a sphere which embraces two continents. We are appointed in the providence of God to give shape as best we can to the destinies of five millions of the African race in this country, and a hundred millions on the other side of the sea. Is, then, our occupation gone? Let us, just now, answer this question by referring to our work in Africa.

The Divine method for the conversion of the heathen is clearly made known in the Word of God. The gospel is to be preached in all the world by the ministers of the gospel. The Church has, in all ages, conducted its foreign missions according to this rule; and after this method, and after no other, Africa is to be redeemed. To those who deem this ordinance unwise and insufficient in its application to Africa, the answer must be that the foolishness of God is wiser than man, and the weakness of God is stronger than man. But in order to give effect to this Divine plan of missions, special provision must be made for conditions which are peculiar to the western and central portions of that continent. These conditions have

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*Address of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D.*

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arisen out of slavery and the slave-trade, the hostile relations which have long existed between the white and colored races, our ignorance respecting the interior of that vast continent, the mortal sickliness to the white man of the Coast and of the river-margins, the jealousy of the half-caste Arabs and other Mohammedan races, the ferocity of the Pagan tribes, and the stupid idolatry of Fetichism. These obstacles have hitherto defeated the labors of the missionary. They have now been met, by the watchful providence of God, in the establishment of a free Christian Commonwealth at Liberia.

Here we have a domain with a sea-coast of five hundred miles, and extending somewhat indefinitely into the interior, resembling in shape and dimensions the region between the Atlantic and the Alleghenies. The territory has been honorably acquired—by purchase, by treaty, by annexation, with the consent of the native owners of the soil. Here is a nominally Christian population of fifteen or twenty thousand. Here, also, in the outlying districts, is a native population of about six hundred thousand, among whom Christian missions have been planted. The Liberians have established a free Republic, described and defined by a written constitution. The Government is administered by a President, a Congress in two Houses, and courts of justice, inferior and supreme. The Liberians have their periodical elections, with all the machinery of party conventions, caucuses, and contests for office. Not to be outdone by the sister Republic on this side of the water, the two Houses gravely consider cases of contested elections; they engage in wrangles which lock for the time the wheels of legislation; they have entertained themselves with a dispute about a north-western boundary; and they have conferred upon their constituents the “blessings of a national debt.” More intrepid even than we are, the Liberians have, for cause, removed a President from office, not by the process of impeachment, but by the act of a “sovereignty convention.” When the offender refused to submit to the popular will, the authorities sent him to jail. What with these things, and with a national flag, an

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*Address of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D.*

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army and navy in the germ, police courts, newspapers, worry, heats, and restlessness, Liberia is a genuine republic—a very fair imitation, on a small scale, of its model in and about Washington City. The Republic has framed treaties and exchanged consular and diplomatic agents with the leading Powers of the world. The Government has proved itself strong in peace, and equal to the stern necessities and strain of war. It is supported by schools, a College, and lyceums. Seven denominations of Christians have planted their congregations and missions along that Coast: seven golden candlesticks, in the midst of which, let us hope, there is one that walketh who is like unto the Son of Man.

We are now ready to answer the question, What advantages does Liberia afford to Christian Missions in Africa? Liberia is not a church, nor is it, strictly so called, a missionary settlement; nor has its Government any of the functions either of the church or of a missionary society. It has no authority to preach the gospel, or to establish churches among the heathen within or beyond its borders. It is simply a State, a Christian State, originated for the purpose of securing “the blessings of the Christian religion, and political, religious, and civil liberty.”

The relations of Liberia to the redemption of Africa may be easily defined. In the first place, it gives to the Church a foothold upon the edge of the continent and access to the interior. The geographical form of Africa seems, in its own peculiar way, to repel foreign influences. The Mediterranean Coast approaches the older seats of civilization; but that border is separated from the interior by the barrier of the Great Desert. The Western Coast, along which it fronts our own continent, projects into the ocean no important cape or peninsula, nor anywhere opens its gates to receive the waters of the sea into navigable bays or sounds. That long line of Coast is relieved by neither inlets nor harbors worthy of the name. Its low sunken shores are indented with rivers, but their mouths are filled with sand-bars. It would seem that the Creator had intended to shield the inhabitants of those regions from the

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*Address of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D.*

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ferocity of the slave-trade by the barrier of a dreary and inhospitable sea-border. But when the time came, the same august Providence planted midway from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Cape of Good Hope a Christian Commonwealth. Liberia now offers to the Church a permanent foothold on the margin of its wide field of missionary labor—a place where it may lay down securely the base line of its future operations in the now unknown regions of Equatorial Africa. This is one of the facilities afforded by Liberia to the cause.

There is another. The citizens of the new Republic are exclusively colored people. The white man is disfranchised by an express provision of the constitution. This rule puts a wide difference between the settlement of Cape Mesurado and the settlements effected at Plymouth and Jamestown. Our fathers came to America to prepare a new home for themselves and their children. They did not propose to incorporate the aborigines into the body politic. They purchased the territory for their own use and occupancy, with the stipulation that the Indian tribes should remove from the lands, and give to the white settlers exclusive possession. Our fathers sought the conversion of the natives, but rarely with the intent to bestow on their converts the privileges of citizenship. The end of all this is, that the native tribes on this continent have melted away in the presence of the white race, until our Indian problem is likely to be solved by the extinction of the aborigines. But the law of Liberia, not the organic law of the Republic only, but the law of climate, the law of common origin and consanguinity, the character impressed upon the Colony from the beginning—every part of the original plan of its founders—looks to opposite results. The citizens are of the same color and race and affinities with their heathen neighbors. The whole policy of the State, working now slowly perhaps, is directed to the preservation of the natives; to their education, secular and religious; to their full enfranchisement as citizens; to their equality before the law; to their social equality; and ultimately

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*Address of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D.*

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to the processes of nature by which the colonists and natives shall be fused down together in one common society.

These things being so, it is difficult to set limits to the expansion of the Commonwealth, by the annexation of the outlying territories and tribes far towards Central Africa. How rapidly that expansion should be allowed to take place is a serious problem. It is one of the highest opportunities of our Society to aid in the best solution of that problem, by sending to Liberia, from year to year, large companies of intelligent Christian emigrants. Through them we shall invigorate the State at the seat of life, and shall enable the Republic both to extend its borders and stimulate its vital energies: at once to lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes

We must look to Liberia, thirdly, to furnish the men and women who shall carry the gospel to the Mohammedan kingdoms and Pagan tribes of Africa. This consideration rests upon the insalubrity of the climate to white men. The facts which belong to this part of the case are familiar to us all. It is known that "the Roman Catholic missionaries labored in Western Africa for two hundred and fourteen years; but every vestige of their influence has been gone for many generations. An English attempt at Bulama Island, in 1792, partly missionary in its character, was abandoned in two years, with the loss of a hundred lives. There were eighteen Protestant missionary attempts before the settlement of Liberia, all of which failed." Mr. Edward Everett, in his admirable address before this Society just twenty years ago, said: "When that most noble expedition, I think in 1841, was fitted out under the highest auspices in England, to found an agricultural colony at the confluence of the Niger and the Chad, out of one hundred and forty-five white persons that formed a part of it, one hundred and thirty sickened and forty died. On the other hand, out of the one hundred and fifty-eight colored men that formed part of the expedition, only eleven sickened, and they were men who had passed some years in the West Indies and in Europe, and not one died."

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*Address of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D.*

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Now, we must take the case as we find it. The white man, whether intent on gain or on some better or more enduring substance, meets terrors on that Coast which are too strong for him. His blood is poisoned by the exhalations from jungles, from mangrove thickets, from tepid and putrid swamps. The vertical sun smites him with its fiery darts. On the other hand, the colored man, although born in this country, encounters but few of these perils.

An instructive series of facts appears in the Report of this Society just adopted. Fifty-two ordained ministers of the gospel are now laboring in Liberia. All but one are colored men. Of these, only two were sent out from this country as missionaries. Liberia itself furnished the fifty out of its own population. Six of these are converts from the heathen tribes; forty-four were found among the Liberian colonists. In addition to these, the Christian missions there employ ninety men and women, not ordained, nearly all of whom are Liberians—emigrants from this country or their children. This single fact carries away all doubts before it. It teaches us that in proportion as we multiply the emigrants from this country, we multiply also the Christian laborers.

Then we come to the native-born Africans: These children of the soil and the sun—by the subtle chemistry of their organs of life, separate from the tainted air its sweeter influences. From the descending floods of the tropical rains, they take only the waters that quench their thirst. From the rays of the tropical sun, they gather a cheerful light and grateful warmth. We must look to Liberia, to its churches and schools and colleges, for the men who shall receive the divine vocation to carry the gospel to the innermost regions of the continent: men fitted for their work by the grace of God, by physical peculiarities, and by the sympathies and affinities of a common lineage.

From this train of thought the transition is easy to another. In order to the redemption of Africa, a thorough exploration of the interior is necessary. For this enterprise Liberia must

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*Address of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D.*

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furnish both the point of departure and the explorers. The atlas shows for the midlands of Africa a blank space, covering millions of square miles, designated as "Unknown Regions," or relieved by imaginary mountains, lakes, and rivers. This is the standing reproach of geographical science. Four thousand years ago the caravans traversed the Arabian desert from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates. An active commerce between Europe and India has for centuries found an open way by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The discovery of the Cape of Good Hope four hundred years ago offered another route by sea to India. The expeditions from the West passed along the northern border of Africa; and the navigators of the Atlantic, sailing west and south, gave a wide berth to the continent. No honorable traffic despatched its caravans into its interior. It was a huge barrier, not a pathway or a field of commercial enterprise. Africa was turned over to the slave-trade. That trade laid waste the coasts; rooted out the industry, both in agriculture and the useful arts of the native tribes; burned their villages, plunged them into a state of merciless war—war to the knife and spear, to the poisoned arrow, to the branding-iron and the hand-cuff. The country was desolated for thousands of miles, and the survivors of the captives and the slain sank into barbarism. Their acquired ferocity, unnatural even to savages, together with the insalubrity of the climate, has hitherto hindered exploration in Western and Central Africa.

We know something about South Africa and the region of the Nile. The world is waiting with impatience for Livingstone's brilliant discoveries near the fountains of Herodotus. Let us hope that we shall receive from him something better than a story of mere personal adventure. We need to hear nothing more from expeditions fitted out for the capture of lions and giraffes and zebras and gorillas. African travelers, in narratives which are perhaps true, if not to their experience at least to their imaginations, delineate filthy negro villages, rivers swarming with hippopotami seventeen feet long, and



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*Address of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D.*

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forests alive with elephants ten or twelve feet high. They describe, in letter-press and wood-cuts, crocodiles and lizzards and earwigs and tsetse-flies, and half-caste Arabs trading in ivory and slaves with Zanzibar. And this is nearly all the knowledge which they give to us about large portions of Africa. Its effect is to keep alive in the popular mind a feeling of contempt for the plans which are devised to redeem a hundred millions of our fellow-men from barbarism.

In the meantime, however, some accurate and useful information is gradually leaking out. We have reason to expect that we shall, ere long, receive from Livingstone the knowledge of one of the most wonderful portions of the earth—the lacustrine region—wonderful for its natural scenery, its fertility, and its advantages as a seat of empire. We hear also from Western and Contral Africa of a group of kingdoms, five or six in number, along the southern border of Sahara, some of which have been in existence for more than a thousand years. They are well advanced in Mohammedan civilization. They contain wide districts of fertile and beautiful country, towns and villages, and vast fields of cotton, rice, and corn. The people weave cloth, they work in iron, they make agricultural instruments, domestic utensils, and weapons of war. They collect gold dust, they express palm oil, they gather ivory. They have schools, where the pupils are taught to read the Koran and to write in the Arabic character. The country is salubrious to the native races. Its surface rises into highlands, and is adorned with tropical beauty. In the Report submitted to-day, we have the description of a mountainous region, within one hundred and twenty miles of the Liberian Coast, where the air is cool and sweet; where walled towns are built upon an elevation of two thousand feet above the level of the sea; and where the fertility of the tropics is combined with the salubrity of the temperate zones. On the other hand, the districts south of these kingdoms are almost unknown; and they await the visit of intelligent explorers. We have a right to expect that the Liberians will take upon them-

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*Address of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D.*

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selves the honors and labors of a thorough exploration of the regions now hidden from the civilized world.

One other golden opportunity will in due time present itself to Liberia—the creation of a new civilization. No empire, no historical race, worthy to be so described, has yet sprung up between the tropics. No illustrious man, Mohammed only excepted, has been born beneath the vertical sun. Nor has any form of Christian civilization arisen within the vast equatorial belt, extending through three continents and covering more than forty degrees of latitude. The redemption of Africa must in its progress originate new empires of power and mind. The type of civilization to be created must of necessity be altogether new and peculiar, because its constituent elements have never before been brought together. Its materials will be exclusively the African races. Its territorial seat will be the African equatorial zone. But its traditions, some of them grateful, some of them painful, will be taken from America; its form of government, let us hope, will be free; and its spiritual forces will be derived from the Christian religion. It would be difficult to foreshow the precise form which this new civilization will assume. It will resemble our own, so far as our own ideas of liberty and law, our systems of government and jurisprudence and education, our habits and customs, and above all our Protestant faith, shall project themselves on New Africa. It will differ from our own so far as the social forces are controlled by climate, soil, dress, dwellings, diseases and the aspects of the seasons, by the absence of winter, by the perpetual glow of summer, by the causes which increase the supplies and lessen the wants of the people.

It is an auspicious sign that a Christian nation is rising at Liberia, to take a leading part in shaping the new civilization. The Greek colonists, in their migrations, carried with them the sacred fire which burned in the town-hall of their native city. From this they kindled a flame in the hall of their colonial city, and if extinguished, it was lighted again from its original source in the mother country. Let us hope

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*Address of Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D.*

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that the sacred fire which has been taken from our own Christian sanctuaries may burn brightly on a thousand altars in the new land of promise beyond the seas. Are we over-sanguine when we anticipate the rise of a splendid intertropical civilization, instinct with the life drawn from the gospel?

Such is our answer to the question, Is our occupation gone? Our most arduous labors are only now just begun. Our first half century has been fruitful in noble results. Our second half century brings us into the presence of grave responsibilities and unending toils. We must strengthen Liberia, by sending thither every year hundreds of our colored citizens, picking our men as best we may; by encouraging agriculture, the common arts of life, and skilled labor; by fostering the institutions of religion, learning, and good government; by cherishing there and here a far-seeing solicitude with respect to the relations between the citizens of Liberia and their heathen neighbors;—and by committing all these immense interests to the care of that Great Being who has hitherto helped us. Nearly three thousand colored people to-day implore our Society to send them to Liberia. Twenty thousand free citizens in that young Republic await their coming. One hundred millions in Africa are perishing for the Bread of Life. Let us consider our duties. Let us be true to our obligations.

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**ADDRESS OF REV. R. H. NASSAU, M. D.,****MISSIONARY AT CORISCO, WESTERN AFRICA.**

Your interest is claimed for Africa, whether you view with the eye of historian, geographer, ethnographer; of merchant, botanist, zoologist; of philosopher, philanthropist, or Christian. With an animal kingdom, in its variety, greater than of any other country: its lion, giraffe, rhinoceros; its ostrich, hippopotamus, elephant, and gorilla, and other animals common with it to other countries. With a flora only just touched; with minerals, probably as numerous as in other lands, hidden by

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*Address of Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D.*

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Providence, waiting only the hand of occasion to develop them. There are the diamond fields of South Africa, and the golden mountains of the Kong, at the sources of the Niger.

The "sunny fountains" and "golden sands" of Bishop Heber's beautiful hymn are not a myth or romance; they are and shall be historic. At Accra and along the Ashanti Coast the natives appear with nuggets of gold braided in their hair, and on their fingers and in their ears gold ornaments of their own handiwork, made from the particles gathered in the many streams flowing from fountains in interior gold mountains, around which native superstition has thrown fantastic terrors of genii as of the Arabian Nights, lest the white man should penetrate thither. But the black man shall. Scarcely a homeward bound steamer to England but carries some of this gold as part of her cargo. You have read in Stanley's account of Livingstone's thrilling story the report of the Rua copper mines in Central Equatorial Africa. There are both gold and iron mines behind the mountains of Musardu, back of Liberia. On my own Benita premises, near the Equator, in digging a well for water, it was found so impregnated with iron, that, except for medicinal purposes, it was unfit for use. Across the reef of rocks on the point in front of my house I had often observed a narrow black line, which I had assumed was slate. Picking at it one day with a penknife, I saw it break with a shining fracture, and holding a piece in the fire, it burned as bituminous coal. It was but a narrow vein, no thicker than my finger, and how deeply it may run or how widely it may spread, I do not know; but it was there. I have been told that coal crops out on the banks of the Muni, one of the rivers that empty into Corisco Bay. I have seen and handled the steel-like ringing knives and other weapons of the Fangw tribe, so accurately described by Du Chaillu, made of iron from ore smelted and worked by themselves. With productions—ebony, ivory, beeswax, dyewoods, india-rubber and other gums, and palm-oil—from which, unstimulated and gathered only from the narrow seaboard strip as yet developed, is built

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*Address of Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D.*

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up, under British monopoly, a rich trade, whose profits have set afloat weekly lines of Scotch and English iron screw-steamers to that West Coast of the Land of the Palm.

Such a country, situate in three zones, has been lying between two civilizations—the old of the East, and the newer one of our West—and touched by them both only for oppression; but awaiting its elevation and regeneration under the arm of God, which already shows itself in the hands stretching out from those civilizations—hands on the plains of Syria to-day, sending the Arabic Bible and tracts and other books to the Arabic-speaking peoples of Northern and Western Central Africa; and hands from these American shores, bearing light and comfort, where once we spread darkness and sorrow.

Africa's elevation shall be by two means—

FIRST. By Christian missions. All along the West Coast, from the Gambia and Senegal, at Sherbro, on the St. Paul's, the Cavalla, at Cape Coast, at Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, on the yellow Niger, at Bonny, at Calabar, on the Benita, at Corisco, on the Gaboon, and in Congo, Christian missionaries have brought to error, Truth, and like the Republic of Liberia have played their part in stopping, better than squadrons on the sea, the slave-trade nearer its sources.

Missions in Africa have, compared with other countries, an advantage, in that the native African is *receptive*. (1) He is so *physically*. My Southern Guinea people are friendly and hospitable. You may go with me into their villages, and although they are all armed with either spear or gun or knife or sword or poisoned arrow, those weapons are not for you. You are looked up to as a member of a superior race. You enter the village public-room of the huts lining the sides of the one long street, and take the best seat. Even a certain seat, occupied only by the principal men of the family, you may take without offence to them and with dignity to yourself. You will be offered the best of their rude hospitality. You shall not have to ask, "Will you sell a chicken?" or "Will you sell

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*Address of Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D.*

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me that plantain?" The chicken will be caught, and the plantain will be cut, and they laid at your feet voluntarily, apparently a gift, and you may direct about their being cooked. Of course the next morning, on leaving the village, you will privately give to the "head-man" a "dash" (present) equal in value to about twice what you received. But all this is pleasanter and more hospitable than if you had to bargain and chaffer for entertainment. (2) The African is receptive *theologically*. He has no rigid system of theologic thought to which he is attached, and an attack on which he feels bound to resist. He has his vague, superstitious ideas of witchcraft, to which he clings only so far as they are bound up in customs. The Chinaman meets you with the stolid morality of his Confucianism; the Hindoo with astute logic for his Pantheism. The missionary among those peoples is assaulting strongholds, bristling with guns and bayonets. When I carry my torch into the caves of Africa, I meet only filthy birds of darkness, bats, owls, and evil wings of night, that, bewildered by the light, know not how to blunder out, or out, blunderingly dash themselves in again.

The disadvantages in African missions arise from (1) the *disintegration of nationalities*, by which a great number of tribes are produced. One's influence is apt to be circumscribed. A tribe welcomes us to labor in its limits and gives us rights as guests. But we are practical captives if we attempt permanent residence in or make more than mere itinerations to adjacent interior tribes. Not that the Coast tribe objects to the *Gospel* being carried elsewhere; but with their intense clannishness and jealousy of other tribes—down upon whom they look with contempt and whom they call "bushmen"—they object to their sharing with themselves the honor of the white man's presence and the money that flows in the white man's path. This difficulty is slowly disappearing before our judicious abiding of time, the acquisition of personal influence, and a growth of new public opinion. An assumed difficulty, arising from the variety of dialects spoken by these different tribes, is but

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*Address of Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D.*

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slight. The language of South Africa—as far as travelers' reports of words, names and phrases indicate—are, south of 3° north latitude, all cognate. Most adjacent tribes readily understand each other; and an acquaintance by a foreigner with one dialect enables him, on a few month's, or at most a year's residence, in a new locality, to acquire the dialect spoken there.

(2) A greater difficulty lies in the *absence of a responsible native government*. This at first might seem an advantage, in that there is no central power, as in the case of Madagascar, to persecute converts. But the evils that arise to us and to the native Christians from the hand of individual violence, from whose transgressions the anarchy of the country furnishes no appeal for protection, are greater than would flow from the possible opposition of a strong central government.

(3) The disintegration of society—the unformed state of the social relations—the absence of the family, (it cannot exist perfectly where polygamy lives,) are *unfavorable to industry*. I said to one of my church members, "You caught two basketsful of fish to-day; why do you not dry the surplus from your supper, and keep them against a rainy day? Or, why do you not go to the forest and cut a bokume tree and split it into boards? I shall want some in a few months to floor a room. Or, why do you not go and split bamboo and make thatch? I shall want to buy some time." "My father," he said, (for they call all us gentlemen "father," and all the ladies "mother,") "what is the use? If I work, others will waste my gains. If there are fish in my house, I shall be visited until they are eaten up. If I keep on hand boards, my neighbor who wants to make a door or window will beg for them, and I dare not say no. If I have a pile of ngonja, (thatch,) every hut in the village has a hole in the roof, and the people will borrow, but never pay. What can I do?" And it is so. I pity the few who desire to economize and are willing to labor. They have no encouragement in a regular system of interchange of arts and manufactures, from which to reap industry's reward.

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*Address of Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D.*

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SECOND. And here comes in the hand of Civilization to aid the work of Missions. The distinction is made only for the sake of discussion; for all that is good in civilization is the outgrowth of the Gospel. And for the share the American Colonization Society is doing in Africa's civilization, I thank you.

Your Society has for its work advantages. (1) It advantageously unites to the Church, the workshop; to the sermon, the tool; to the school-house, the farm. As a Christian missionary teacher, I enforce on my church members the duty of industry as a part of their Christianity. When I take their own bamboo-palm, and show them how to build a better house, or work with their boards to make a better bed, or make a table or chair, I am doing good missionary service. But what I thus attempt to do with one finger, you, whenever you aid Christian emigrants to Africa, do with a mass of fingers. (2) You have an advantage in the *locality of Liberia*. The tribes included within the limits of that Republic are less degraded than those at the Equator. There is the energy of the Krao tribe, speaking the Grebo language, at Cape Palmas. There is no Coast tribe like them for physical development; some of them are herculean in strength. Very few of them have been slaves. They are skilful seamen, and all steamers, while on the Coast, relieve their white sailors by taking a temporary crew of "Kru-boys." They are the porters and boatmen at all the trading stations. Back of Liberia, and even in the streets of Monrovia to-day, are the Mandingoes—spirited, almost semi-civilized in dress and arts, Arabic-speaking and reading Pagano-Mohammedans. (3) Though in some parts of Africa the taint of slavery that would cling to the American negro might, in the eyes of the natives, work to his disadvantage as a missionary alongside of his white associate, this difficulty would not exist at all with his fellow-Liberians, and in other parts of Africa would be counterbalanced by the *advantage for life* which the negro has over the white man in the color of his skin. In saying this, I wish to controvert two extreme statements that are



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*Address of Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D.*

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sometimes flatly made, viz, that the white man *cannot live* in Africa, and that the negro *does not sicken* under its malaria. Neither of these statements is unreservedly true. Residence there is *not* necessarily fatal for the white. The lives of four living members of the Gaboon and Corisco mission, extending over thirty, twenty-eight, seventeen, and eleven years, and of others in other missions on other parts of the Coast, and my own healthful children born there, prove the possibility of living there. But it is accomplished by an amount of care, prudence, forethought and expense not common to most missionaries. I explain the sad list of deaths that mark the history, especially the earlier, of African missions, by reference to the character of dwelling and locality—modes of eating and living—ignorance of disease and mode of cure—by the depression arising from extreme isolation and other causes—and the want of medical attendance. Give us even a portion of the comforts you have—give to our ladies companionship of a female friend, medicine, nurse, doctor, and to us all even a slight knowledge of disease and its remedy, and we *can* live and combat for a term of years the malaria—a malaria from whose influence the negro—not even the native—is not entirely free. The negro of this country, with his Americanized constitution, *does* feel its effects distinctly. Still the fact remains that he can stand it better than I. Give me two men of equal capability and attainment and consecration, one black and the other white; I promptly say to the former, you ought to go first, because, however we may account for it, God has given you a skin which in the nature of things will suffer less than the other. If then asked why I went to Africa, or why I return thither, I reply, that though there be American negroes of capacity equal with their white brother, they do not seem to have the devotion of spirit that consents to missionary privations. I went to Africa for the present stress and necessity. When some of these capable black men shall be baptized with a spirit of consecration, and made willing by God's Spirit to go and do and bear, my work shall be done.

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*Address of Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D.*

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Your Society works under the disadvantages of (1) *the antipathy arising* from some, who, with a memory of the days of slavery, call it an "Abolition" society; and from many of the colored people, (and unfortunately some of the educated class,) who, rejoicing in their new-found political equality, call it a "Deportation" society. This antipathy of the American negro should be conciliated. The name "Colonization" is unfortunate. You did plant a *Colony* once. But now that Colony has grown to be a Republic, and stands among the nations of the earth, you are an *African-Aid Society*. Moreover, the American negro is sensitive to expatriation. As much as I, he is American in birth, feelings, associations, and citizenship. But that citizenship, in spite of whatever fraternal feeling you or I may have individually, does not give and cannot give in this country that social equality without which any man or any race will fail to demonstrate capability or fulfil the highest destiny. The colored man of America will recognize this some day, and will turn to Liberia as his best hope, as once, in days of slavery, it was his only hope; not of freedom, but of political, civil and social equality. (2) *The inefficiency of the instruments* used is a disadvantage. Your Society has worked with, to say the least, materials, for the most part, indifferent. Liberia is a success; but my wonder is, not that in any point she fails or lacks, but that with the poverty of purse, mind, and heart, of the mass of the emigrants, there has been built even the structure we praise to-day. Once, in days of slavery, the Society, in philanthropy, was constrained to aid to Africa and freedom all who applied, irrespective of their character or their influence on the native Africans, or of the latter on them. Now, with the thousands who apply for the benefit of your aid, those who do not wish to go are not invited; and to those who do wish, you will be able to prescribe a moral or educational test in selection.

Let us come then to a new departure! The Missionary Board sends the clergyman as a Christian teacher; the American Colonization Society sends a mechanic as a civilizer. When

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*Address of Hon. Horace Maynard.*

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the Board shall add to the clerical company the mechanic, and when the Society shall see that each emigrant mechanic is practically an exponent of Christianity, then both the Board and the Society shall each accomplish in highest measure the objects of their organization. On that line I see light for Africa, in the future, but not distant.

Light for the future! By river o'er hill,  
The promise of good each year shall fulfil;  
"We stretch out the hand," shall Africa sing,  
Salvation to crave and tribute to bring.

"Spero meliora!"\* hear Commerce proclaim,  
We better things trust through a Crucified Name,  
When nevermore purchased thy children shall be,  
And thy harvests respond to the toil of the free.

Free! from the chains Superstition has bound;  
Free! from the stains which thy Vices have found;  
Free! from the Guilt of the innocent blood;  
Free! from the rags thou hast worshiped as God.

Light for the future! o'er mountain and dale;  
Light for the future! by forge and by rail;  
Light for the future! through Church and through State;  
Light for the future; where ransomed ones wait.

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**ADDRESS OF HON. HORACE MAYNARD.**

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY: I have little to add. The topics I had meditated have chiefly been discussed, with thought better matured and in language more fitting than I can command. You and the other speakers have anticipated me. It could hardly be otherwise, in treating a subject so old, and about which so little is known. For the Continent of Africa has been the problem of the ages. Extending over a fourth of the habitable globe, with an estimated population equal to that of all America, rich in the treasured wealth of nature—the gold, the ivory, the palm-oil, gems of

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\* Motto on the coat-of-arms of the British African Mail Steamship Company.

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*Address of Hon. Horace Maynard.*

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beauty, and herbs of power—it has remained a mysterious and puzzling secret to the historic world. An eminent explorer disappeared several years ago in its unknown recesses, leaving all civilization perplexed to discover whether he was living or dead, till an adventurer from our own country penetrated the region of his heroic labors, and returned with the tidings. Even then, many of the best-informed people hesitated to accept the narrative as true, until it was confirmed by sensible evidence. Singularly enough, the most intelligent were the most incredulous; their light was but darkness.

The enterprise of the Portuguese navigators near the close of the fifteenth century, and the subsequent maritime operations of commerce, have pretty well ascertained the exterior geography of the Continent. Beyond this it is doubtful whether it is as much known to-day as it was three thousand years ago. Modern discoveries are verified by Herodotus and Strabo, whose descriptions were for generations treated as fables or myths. Dr. Livingstone is understood to regard himself but a re-discoverer, bringing to light once more what was known to the ancient world. Darkness, thick darkness, scarcely relieved, has from the beginning brooded over the vast expanse, the abode of savage life, ferocious beasts, and degraded men. They who believe in the ultimate triumph of Christianity and Christian civilization, turn from the weary present to the more hopeful future, eager to know how and how long.

The Africans are not migratory. They build no ships, and never vex the seas. Not leaving their own Continent, except upon compulsion, and their inhospitable climate repelling the people of other lands, they have had little intercourse with the other races of men. By violence only have a few thousands, from time to time, been forced away into distant, hopeless, and unreturning bondage. Shall we wonder that they have been esteemed the least favorable type of the human family, approaching nearer than all others to the inferior orders of animal life, and unmixed with higher blood, or unsupported by the presence and example of a superior race, inca-

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*Address of Hon. Horace Maynard.*

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pable of anything great, generous, or noble? Science has been invoked, and much learning exhausted, to prove that they sprang from a different centre of population, or at least are still lingering in an earlier stage of progressive development.

If we may accept as history the narrative of Father Las Casas, and his benevolent scheme of substituting the humble African for the oppressed and over-burdened Indian, as a menial to the high-mettled spirits who first discovered the Western Continent, the age of American slavery is something over three hundred years. Within the limits of the United States its duration did not much exceed two hundred years. Then—shall we say in the fullness of time?—it came to an end in a way that no man, the wisest, had ever foreseen. In a dreadful time of convulsion, bloodshed, and carnage, emancipation was proclaimed as a necessity, and acquiesced in as such. Thus freedom came to the bondman: on his part an unsought boon, costing him no effort, and without a struggle.

But what a contrast had been wrought by these two centuries! The negroes had been brought to our shores by thousands; they now were numbered by millions. They had come here savages, they were now civilized. The language, habits, customs, and religion which they brought from their heathen abodes had given place to the English language, to the Christian religion, and to the habits and customs of English-speaking Christian people. They had learned to plant, to build, to mine and reduce the ores, and to fashion the metals into forms of utility, to treat the domestic animals, to make leather and cloth, and to convert them into shoes and clothing, and, not least, to cook. They could read, write, and print, and were familiar with the usages of the best society; and, above all, they had mastered the great lesson of thorough self-control. This is civilization. I know not where, in the annals of the race, to find a change so rapid, a metamorphosis so complete. Account for it who will, reason about it how we may, call it Providence, or the progress of the species, I have no

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*Address of Hon. Horace Maynard.*

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theory to propound, no explanation to offer. I prefer but to state the facts, no less obvious than remarkable.

Ten years have elapsed since emancipation was proclaimed. During that period the conduct of the freedmen has been something marvelous. Their patience in waiting for actual deliverance; their singular good nature, and the absence of cruel and vindictive sentiments; their self-restraint under the greatest provocations; their clear perception of the situation; their eagerness for learning and the acquisition of property; their appreciation of the new order of things; and their unalterable purpose to maintain their liberty, have been so conspicuous, as to lift them up immeasurably in the universal estimation. At first the wisest doubted. Emancipation was an experiment. Some kind of novitiate was talked of. A protecting bureau was organized. With much hesitation, and reluctantly, civil rights were secured, and political privileges granted. Who shall say that the former have been abused, or the latter inconsiderately exercised? If the slave may be regarded as an apprentice, the freedman is a journeyman. In a thousand ways he is becoming familiar with his new duties as a citizen. By the laws of slavery, the family relations could not exist. The husband could have no wife, the wife could have no husband, and neither could have children. All belonged to a common master. To organize families and establish homes, so that the old might provide for the young, and the young take care of the old, was one of the first and most urgent duties of emancipation. As the head of a family, a householder, freeholder, elector, law-giver, and magistrate—in a word, a citizen of the Republic, I submit, the freedman has borne himself with great credit; far better, indeed, than his most partial friends had a right to expect or did expect. And I hesitate not to affirm that the four millions of emancipated American slaves are immeasurably superior to any other four millions that could be selected out of the estimated one hundred million sons of Africa. Without venturing to interpret, much less anticipate, the divine economy, I yet confess that my chief hope for the

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*Address of Hon. Horace Maynard.*

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regeneration of Africa is these same four millions of her descendants.

The inquiry is pertinent alike to the subject and the occasion, how far Liberia will be a means to this important end. There is no disguising that with the mass of the colored people in this country that settlement has not been a favorite enterprise. If other evidence were needed, it is found in the small attendance of them here to-night and at similar meetings in years past. Arguments have been sometimes adduced from certain supposed incidental results of colonization, which I readily perceive would wound their self-respect and impair their confidence. And wise men sometimes allow a cause to be prejudiced by the personal character of its advocates and the insufficiency of their reasons.

But let it be understood, once for all, that nothing which exalts the race and shows it capable of great things, whether in action, or self-denial, or patient endurance, can fail to benefit every individual of it the world over. Of course it is neither expected nor desired that the colored people of this country should emigrate *en masse* to Africa or elsewhere. None should go unwillingly, or without the hope of bettering their condition. I speak not of those impelled by a high sense of duty. Let there be no repining, no yearning for the delights of the old civilization, like those which reproached the Hebrew exodus. Only the strong should venture—strong in soul as well as in body. Moses could forego the social and political advantages of royalty in the most refined court of his time, and cast in his fortunes with his own proscribed and hated people. Moses was a hero, and the lustre of his name is a glory in the soul of every Jew upon the face of the earth. They who aspire no higher than to a seat in the dress circle of theatres, or a ticket to the saloons of fashion, will never make heroes, nor do much for the redemption of a race. Such had better not attempt it.

There are two facts in our recent history to which I invite the attention of the thoughtful. The same Congress which de-

*Address of Hon. Horace Maynard.*

creed the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia recognized by a public act the national independence of Liberia. And the administration which has since ratified the last amendment to the Constitution of the United States has selected a black man as our diplomatic representative to that country. Both of these measures had my hearty support, as tending to elevate the colored race, and to give a wider scope to their energies.

The Minister to Liberia, Hon. Mr. Turner, is a stranger to me personally, but I learn that he is a citizen of Missouri, and was educated at Oberlin, Ohio. His dispatches to the Secretary of State have been kindly submitted to my inspection, and advanced sheets of some of them furnished me, now going through the press, and soon to be published. I have read them with interest, as the impressions not merely of a colored man—we have often heard colored men upon the same topics—but of one who was understood not to be favorably prepossessed. I hold in my hand a dispatch, received at the State Department on the 8th of July last, bearing date at Monrovia the 25th of the preceding May. It presents in some detail “the national capacities, present condition, and future prospects of Liberia.” At the risk of taxing your patience I will read a few extracts:

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“This Republic occupies about six hundred miles of that part of this Coast so universally admitted to be better adapted to the rapid progress of civilization than any African territory north of the equator and south of the southern boundary line of the great desert of Sahara. By some, whose wide experience upon this Coast well qualifies them for a reliable opinion, the Liberian territory is pronounced the most desirable of any portion of West Africa.”

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“The interior presents a country as picturesque in appearance as it is inviting in all its aspects; a fine undulating region, abounding in streams and rivulets, and said by those



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*Address of Hon. Horace Maynard.*

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who have traveled extensively interiorward to be quite salubrious and healthful, being comparatively free from the deadly influence of the miasma arising from the thick mangrove-swamps near the Coast."

Of the soil and its productions he says:

"It seems almost unnecessary to pronounce this soil prolific, extremely rich, and seemingly inexhaustibly productive.

"The voluntary productions of the soil are almost fabulous. The palm-tree, that widely celebrated benefactor to man in tropical climes, is here in great abundance, and volunteers a utility that I have frequently thought approximates to indispensableness to both the native and the Americo-Liberian. Growing without cultivation, it supplies the lard, soap, butter, and a wholesome beverage, known as palm-wine, for domestic uses, while palm-kernel and oil furnished the principal staple for exportation. The cocoa, the bamboo, the pine-apple, the mahogany, the banana, the cam-wood, the orange, the bar-wood, the Calabar bean, the lime, (sweet and sour,) the sycamore, the black-gum, the custard-apple, the mangrove-plum, together with a wide additional variety of fibrous and other trees of generous utility, grow voluntarily in profuse abundance and with great vigor.

"The cultivation of the coffee-tree has been attempted within the last twenty years, and with great comparative success.

"During the late disturbances in the United States the raising of cotton, on a not very extensive plan, was attempted by Liberians, and the fact established that very superior cotton can be produced from this soil and climate.

"Sugar-cane is abundant, and thrives as finely as in the southern United States.

"Two crops of corn may be produced in a year. In fine, we find here the most profuse luxuriant vegetation."

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"With reference to the mineral capacities of Liberia little is

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*Address of Hon. Horace Maynard.*

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known; however, it is certain that iron of good quality exists in large quantities.

"Hon. H. R. W. Johnson, Secretary of State, informs me that the presence of gold is also a certainty.

"The principal domesticated animals are the bullock or beeve, cows, sheep, geese, turkeys, ducks, and chickens."

Mr. Turner sums up his review of the land and its resources with the following reflections:

"This is a short synopsis of the natural capacities of that part of the West African Coast chosen by expatriated Americans for the purpose of planting upon these shores of Fatherland the banner of untrammelled manhood, and of spreading among their still benighted brethren the softening influences of Christian light and love.

"I deem it unnecessary to say to the Department that there can be no radiating force so potent in the civilizing and Christianizing Africa as a Christian commonwealth, a religious negro nationality, under the auspicious control of democratic institutions of government.

"Whatever may be the present condition of affairs in the Republic of Liberia, it must be admitted that Liberia has been signally instrumental in assisting to create upon this Coast what is destined soon to be the permanent confluence of Christian civilization and heathenish superstition. It is now one-half century since, aided by Christian philanthropy, those forming the germ of what is now the Republic of Liberia rested their traveled feet upon this territory, and about two and a half decades since, forced by increased responsibilities and growing interests, Liberia emerged from the colonial crucible into the more healthful atmosphere of national independence. From the beginning the people of Liberia zealously gave themselves to the attainment of the objects of their mission. They not only planted the asylum they sought to found, but essentially aided in the effectual suppression of the slave-trade along their Coast, and proved auxiliary to the propaga-

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*Address of Hon. Horace Maynard.*

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tion of Christian truth among the aborigines within their territory. They have framed the outline of a system by which to govern themselves."

He criticizes when he cannot approve, and the general temper of his dispatch would indicate the criticism to be just. Of labor he says:

"In the palmiest days the condition of the laborer in this country does not seem to me an enviable one. Male labor, for natives, rates from \$2 to \$4 per month, and for the expatriated Americans, from \$4 to \$10 per month. Labor is seldom paid for in money, but in trade goods, such as tobacco, salt, fish, &c.

"I may add, dry-goods, or any article of ordinary necessity, is procurable for labor. I regret to say that at no period of Liberia's history does agriculture seem to have been extensively engaged in. This is especially true, notwithstanding the great agricultural resources of the country, and the unfailing remuneration of this soil, together with the fact that Liberia has unquestionable facilities for and aspires zealously to be a commercial nation."

The subject of schools and education attracts notice:

"Principally all the schools in the country are dependent on the generosity of Christian missions abroad. All the primary schools that I have been privileged to meet are sadly deficient in the requisites of a successful, or would-be successful school.

"None would deprive Liberia of beneficent and necessary aid from without, but all would have that aid so applied as to enlighten the undebased manhood of the aborigine, and develop the latent energies of the civilized Liberian.

"Past experience shows Liberia's need to be men, education, and wealth; these alone can give her sound policy and successful government."

"To the attainment of these requisites the devoted energies and money of American philanthropists have been for fifty

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*Address of Hon. Horace Maynard.*

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years employed. What they have accomplished we have seen.

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"It is evident here, as elsewhere, that the beginning of civilization must be brought from foreign countries; but the superstructure must be erected of indigenous material. The completion of the work belongs to the indigenous inhabitant himself.

"If future prosperity would be secured to this land, its friends at home and abroad should apply their efforts to the improvement and incorporation into this State of the aborigines, rather than to indiscriminate accessions from abroad.

"Thus they would establish a confidence with surrounding tribes that would develop an interior commerce, stretching to the gold mines and Arabic scholarship of the Mandingo tribe of Mohammedan Africans, who should, by all means, be incorporated into the Liberian State. They now reside upon Liberian territory."

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"Situation, climate, products, soil, and numerous peculiarities both of the people and the country, conspire to evidence that He manifestly not only intends the evangelization of Africa to be effected contemporaneous with her civilization, but that the 'man of these tropics must elevate the man of these tropics.'"

The observations of Mr. Turner, found in his dispatches, correspond in many respects with the information I had previously obtained from Mr. Priest, a young Liberian now prosecuting his studies at Howard University. Less than fifteen thousand persons, all told, most of them emancipated slaves, have gone from this country as emigrants to Africa. It speaks volumes that the civilization which they carried with them has not been swallowed up in the degradation by which it has been surrounded. On the contrary, we have a higher and better development, extending its influence over hundreds of thousands of savage people many miles around.

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*Address of Hon. G. Washington Warren.*

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Go on, sir, with your benevolent enterprise. Good will grow out of it, as it does out of all well-intended efforts—some good, if not that which we especially contemplate. Much you have accomplished; very much remains to be accomplished. It may be—who can tell—that the founders of the Society have builded better than they knew, and that they have laid the foundations of a political structure coextensive with a race and a continent. This is your Fifty-Sixth Anniversary—fifty-six years from the feeble beginning—a long period in the life of the individual man; in the life of nations but as the tick of the clock, the unappreciable movement of the finger upon the dial-plate of time.

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#### ADDRESS OF HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

MR. PRESIDENT: To trace the reciprocal influence of Africa and America upon each other in the past and future will become an interesting study. These vast continents, occupying so large a space in opposite hemispheres, seem, as it were, to balance the globe. Ever since the discovery of the New World by Columbus, the enterprising colonists of the different nations of Europe, in settling their new possessions, brought thither the natives of Africa, to do for them the hardest and most menial labor. It was so in the new regions of South America, and it was so in the Thirteen British Colonies which dotted the Atlantic Coast: African toil worked in the mines, or cultivated the soil in the burning sun, for the benefit of the European colonists. When their labor was found unprofitable under a Northern sky, the native Africans became subjects of commerce, and equal profit was gained by those engaged in the slave-trade. This was the system fastened upon the American Colonies by the Mother Country. Under this condition of affairs, the United States achieved their independence; and yet, in their Constitution slavery was ignored, but at the same time the period in which the slave-trade should be prohibited was expressly postponed. In a few years, as slave labor and its

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*Address of Hon. G. Washington Warren.*

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products became exceedingly remunerative, notwithstanding the slave-trade had been denounced by law as piracy, the natural increase of the slaves became formidable, so that in the different States, in many instances, slave owners, following the example of Washington, in their wills manumitted their slaves. By these means, and by the abolition of slavery in the Northern States, a new class of people—the African freedmen—arose in the land. A cloud was discerned in the horizon, and fast gathering towards the zenith, which foreboded at some future day disaster to the young Republic.

Fortunately for the country, in a little more than a quarter of a century after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States the American Colonization Society was established. Its sole object was to colonize in Africa our own free people of color, with their consent. No Africans had ever come from their own shores to America of their own accord. They were all brought here by force, and sold into slavery. The object of this Society, faithfully pursued to the end, has always been to return these and their descendants who wished to go to their fatherland.

The heroism, zeal, and marvellous success with which the founders of the Society labored are without a parallel in history. Upon its straightforward and honest platform, patriotic men and statesmen of the country, without distinction of party, section, or sect, cordially worked together, keeping out of their deliberations all extraneous issues, and refraining studiously from the exciting topics and controversies of the day: their sole aim and motive was the good of their country and of the African race. By scrupulously following this conservative course, this Society founded a nation in Liberia; and in no other way could it have been done. More than that, this co-operation of eminent men from opposite sections served to cement a union of sentiment and feeling conservative of the country.

When the Government of the United States, in enforcing the law against the slave-trade, captured a slave-ship, it was

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*Address of Hon. G. Washington Warren.*

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in a dilemma what to do with the recaptured Africans. It surely could not keep them here, whither they were brought by force; nor could it return them to Africa, with the liability of their being sold into slavery again. Then, in several instances, did this Society come to the aid of the Government, and with the means furnished by it placed them in Liberia, where, under the examples and instruction afforded them, they became good citizens. In this way, by the assent of the whole country, North and South, and through the agency of this Society, Liberia was strengthened, the slave-trade put down, and the Government extricated from an unpleasant predicament.

The Presidents of this Society have been selected by general consent from the Southern States; they have been heartily seconded and sustained by eminent and conscientious men of the North. It is, sir, twenty-one years ago, that in the absence of your predecessor, HENRY CLAY, then President, DANIEL WEBSTER, one of the Vice Presidents, presided over this Society at the Annual Meeting, and delivered an eloquent address, the last public address he delivered in Washington. In the year following, EDWARD EVERETT, who succeeded Mr. Webster as the premier in President Fillmore's Cabinet, addressed the Society, and in most eloquent terms portrayed its great achievements in the success and growth of Liberia, as favorably compared with that of our Colonies for the same period of time in their early history. In that eloquent address, which enthralled so many by the spell of oratory, and which is still remembered by those who heard it, he touched with power upon the enormity of—what? the slave-trade. Had he from this place lisped a word upon the enormity of slavery—the result of the slave-trade—the political elements which kept the country in even balance, though all the while in suspense, would have been then convulsed. But the characteristic forbearance on that delicate topic, which sufficed twenty years ago, could not answer the purpose much longer. It was felt then that the bursting of the storm was a question of time only; and “the

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*Address of Hon. G. Washington Warren.*

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probabilities" were then calculated on all sides, both at home and abroad.

When the collision did come, President Lincoln at first handled "the subject" quite tenderly. He recommended to Congress a scheme of general emancipation with compensation, and also a plan for the colonization of the freedmen. If this recommendation had been at that time satisfactory to those who had taken up arms against the Government, the treasure of the country would have been poured out like water for it, and its unlimited credit would have been pledged in addition, while the seceding States would have been received with welcome.

But it was *not* in the order of Providence that this great consummation was by those means to be reached. It was by the mighty pen of LINCOLN, and by the equally mighty sword of GRANT, that slavery was abolished, and the limbs of the bondmen were set free, and the tongues of American citizens were loosened, so that slavery could be spoken of by every one and every where.

When the civil strife was allayed, those who, from misrepresentations incessantly practiced upon them, had been led to believe that the Colonization Society, in doing its own work, and in abstaining from the outcry against slavery, was therefore pro-slavery, came to the illogical conclusion, that because slavery is now abolished, the vocation of the Society is gone: that the Society is therefore, in their opinion, dead, and ought to be buried. The Society resolutely declines that service. Never was a greater mistake made by those who ignore the American Colonization Society.

Now that all the people of African descent in the United States are free, the field of its labor is immensely enlarged. The harvest for Colonization is, indeed, plenty; but the laborers are few, and scarce are its means.

But the argument is still flippantly urged against the Colonization of the freedmen in Africa, that the labor of so many able-bodied persons would be a loss to the public weal, and



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*Address of Hon. G. Washington Warren.*

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therefore it is the policy, and of course the duty, of the Government to discourage it in every way. But they who seek to keep those of African descent in this country, for the sake of their labor, against their wish to go to their fatherland, do but justify the conduct of those who forced their ancestors here by following the slave-trade. Besides, emigration and immigration follow natural laws. The United States, which has gained so much by immigration from other countries, ought not to object to the emigration of the comparatively few Freedmen who desire to go to the land of their ancestors.

It is a sad mistake to suppose that this Society is operating adversely to the interests of the colored people. While those who believe that they are better off here will of course exercise their freedom of choice in remaining, it certainly cannot injure them or their prospects to know, that there is another and perhaps for them a better country to which they can repair—or at least their children or kindred—when disappointment or misfortune may overtake them. No country was ever injured by establishing flourishing colonies in other parts. Rather the greatness and glory of a nation are measured by the number of such colonies she has fostered. These but widen the circle of intercourse and enlarge the sphere of influence of the mother country, and it is her own fault if she does not gain largely by them.

Nor is it necessary any longer for those speaking in behalf of this Society to urge upon the Freedmen reasons why they should seek Liberia. Already more persons have applied to go than the Society has the means of sending. Freedmen, in their ardent desire to go, have petitioned the President of the United States that the Government would furnish them transportation to Liberia. Nor is it strange that the wonderful instinct of that sagacious people, which told them, somehow, when shut out from all intercourse with the outside world, of the great war waging for their freedom, and which prompted them in various artful ways to assist the Government, should now impel many of them to ask of the head of the nation,

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*Address of Hon. G. Washington Warren.*

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to whom they naturally look up as their deliverer, for the means of their going to the African Republic—the home of their choice.

The President of the United States has, in his last annual message, recommended to Congress a liberal appropriation for a regular mail communication by steamships with foreign nations, for the promotion of commerce and amity with them, and for the maintenance of an efficient mercantile marine of the first class, available to the Government in any emergency; and it cannot be doubted that a subsidy to this Society, to enable it to maintain frequent mail communication with Liberia, and to furnish transportation to those who desire to colonize there, would meet his approval. This Society, which, unaided by the Government, has founded the Liberian nation, and has expended more than a million of dollars in colonizing and sustaining it, may well make such a claim of Congress, with a reasonable expectation that it will be granted. Congress may well be assured, that while subsidies granted to other organizations will necessarily be a source of individual profit to some extent, every dollar granted to this Society will inure to the benefit of the Freedmen and of the public.

In this matter of mail steamship communication, the Government of the United States is far behind that of Great Britain and of other nations. Great Britain enables, by subsidies, private companies to send a weekly line of steamers to the Western Coast of Africa, which touch at Liberia. In fact, by a postal treaty, the mails between Liberia and America go by these steamers, and then by the British steamships between England and the United States! It is no credit to this country that she is dependent upon Great Britain for mail communication with her own Colony, and by such a circuitous route.

Besides, Great Britain, France, and Germany are getting almost a monopoly of the valuable trade with the Western Coast of Africa, when the United States might and should secure the chief share. It follows, that those countries have a greater knowledge of the means, resources, and staple products

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*Address of Hon. G. Washington Warren.*

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of that region, than is readily obtained here. As a matter of commercial policy, without regard to Colonization, it would be desirable for us to have our own channels of communication, which should be direct, frequent, and regular. Commerce and trade always increase with the facilities extended. By frequent communication with Liberia, she would be stimulated to multiply her productions, and she would develop new wants for us to supply.

If Congress will make an appropriation sufficient to enable the Society to send a steamship every month, or even twice a month, to Liberia, from the thousands now desiring to go, it could select for each trip those most fit, and the present supply would not be exhausted in a year. New applications would be made, and from the frequent passages, recurring at regular and short intervals, the intercourse that would be promoted between the colored people of the United States and of Liberia would be a great benefit to both countries.

There is a peculiar fitness and propriety in Congress making the proposed grant, if there be no moral obligation. The cost would be trifling compared with the object attained. Mr. WEBSTER at one time declared that he would be willing to set apart the whole proceeds of the public lands, if it were necessary, for so desirable a purpose.

In a short time the colored people who might wish to go would be able to pay a reasonable rate for their own transportation, and the opportunity offered to Liberians to revisit this country, for the purposes of trade, would be availed of, and so in a few years the African steamship line would be self-sustaining. In the meantime, should Congress lend a generous aid, larger donations and benefactions would come from private sources, as the beneficial results would be more apparent. In this way the United States would regain her prestige on the Western Coast of Africa.

In this way America may, under Heaven, be the means of requiting Africa for the service of millions of her race during the past three centuries. And Liberia, taking from us our

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*Address of Hon. G. Washington Warren.*

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language and literature, our form of government, the spirit of our laws, our civil and religious institutions, the model of our colleges and schools, and, above all, an ingrained hatred of slavery, and keeping its race pure and unmixed, may become the salt of Africa, wherewith the benighted people of that vast Continent may be preserved for a nobler and a Christian and civilized life.

# MINUTES

## OF THE

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1873.*

The Board of Directors of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their Rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the Chair; and prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., of New York.

At the request of the Board, Mr. William Coppinger consented to act as Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, Mr. Merwin, and Hon. Mr. Parker were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Parker, it was

*Resolved*, That the Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., and Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D., of the Corisco Presbyterian Mission, West Africa, be invited to sit as Corresponding Members of the Board.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the reading of the Minutes of the Board, January 16 and 17, 1872, be dispensed with.

A letter was read from the Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary and Treasurer, and also a Life Director of the Society, dated Washington, D. C., January 21, stating that severe sickness prevented him the privilege of meeting with the Board—the first time “but one since the year 1840.”

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*Delegates appointed by Auxiliary Societies.*

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Letters excusing themselves from attendance on this meeting were read from Delegates S. M. Buckingham, Esq., Po'keepsie, N. Y., January 18; and from Life Directors Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., New York City, January 7; Daniel Price, Esq., Newark, N. J., January 18; and Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Newark, N. J., January 18; the latter stating "It would afford a great gladness to my heart to see the Society receive \$25,000 by a day early enough to fit out a large selection from the numbers eager and fit to go in May. I should be grateful to God for the privilege of being one of fifty to give \$500 each, and will hold myself in readiness to meet the conditions until the 1st of March. Church claims are instant and prospective, and this is my reason for coupling amount and time."

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the generous offer of the Rev. Dr. Steele be referred to the Standing Committee on Finance.

It was stated that the Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., a Delegate from the New York Colonization Society, was prevented from attending by sudden and unavoidable parochial duties.

The Rev. Dr Maclean, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Credentials, presented and read a Report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved; and the roll of Delegates from Auxiliary Societies, with the Life Directors and Members of the Executive Committee in attendance, was completed, as follows :

**Delegates Appointed by Auxiliary Societies for 1873.**

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Luke P. Poland,\* Hon. Worthington C. Smith,\* George W. Scott, Esq.,\* Rev. John K. Converse.\*

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\*Not present.

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*Life Directors and Executive Committee Present.*

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MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes,\* Dr. Henry Lyon.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D.,\* Almon Merwin, Esq., Samuel M. Buckingham, Esq.,\* Dr. Theodore L. Mason, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.\*

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Col. Morgan L. Smith.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton.

LIFE DIRECTORS PRESENT.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D., Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PRESENT.—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Fifty-Sixth Annual Report of the Society.

Mr. Bradley, from the Executive Committee of the Society, presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year. He also submitted the Treasurer's Report for 1872, and other financial papers.

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Haight that an additional Standing Committee, to be known as the Committee on Education, be raised; and on the question being put, it was unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That so much of the Annual Report and of the Statement of the Executive Committee, with the accompanying papers, as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

The Chair appointed the Standing Committees as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Dudley S. Gregory.

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\* Not present.

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*Standing Committees.*

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COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, William Gunton, Esq., Col. Morgan L. Smith.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr, Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Dr. Charles H. Nichols.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Dr. Henry Lyon.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., Hon. Dudley S. Gregory.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, to consist of President Latrobe, Rev. Dr. Haight, and Hon. Mr. Parker, to prepare a minute that shall express the sense of the Society at the decease of Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley.

The Rev. Mr. Appleton submitted a letter from the Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, dated Philadelphia, January 18, enclosing copy of a correspondence which he recently had with Senator Ramsey, touching the negotiation of a postal treaty between the Governments of the United States and of Liberia; which, on motion of Mr. Appleton, was referred to the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Secretaries and Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Mr. Appleton, Rev. Dr. Chickering, and Dr. Mason were appointed the Committee.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Board do now adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.



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*Report of Committee on Education.*

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COLONIZATION BUILDING, January 22, 1873.

The Board of Directors met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of New York.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Merwin, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the American Colonization Society, find the books neatly and accurately kept, and the several charges have a corresponding voucher. In addition to this, it appears that the Executive Committee frequently inspect the Books of the Society, and at the close of the financial year they certify that the books have been correctly kept.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Standing Committee on Education beg leave to report, that the portion of the Annual Report referred to them is of great importance; and in regard to the next Report, they recommend the adoption by the Board of Directors of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be requested to present as full a statement in the next Annual Report as can be conveniently prepared, of the whole educational system of Liberia, embracing the following and like points, viz: The number of schools, their respective grades, studies, number of teachers, number of scholars, average attendance of scholars.

The Rev. Mr. Appleton, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Nomination of the Secretaries and Executive Committee, presented and read the following Report :

The Committee on Nominations recommend the re-election of the following gentlemen as Secretaries and members of the Executive Committee, viz:

FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

TRAVELLING SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.—William Coppinger.

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*Committee on Rev. R. R. Gurley.*

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, Dr. Charles H. Nichols, James C. Welling, Esq., LL. D.; the latter in place of the Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, who declines a re-election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

The Rev Dr. Haight, from the Special Committee to prepare a minute in regard to the death of Mr. Gurley, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Special Committee appointed to submit a proper minute touching the death of the late much-lamented and highly honored Ralph Randolph Gurley, beg leave to report: That inasmuch as the resolutions, &c., adopted by the Executive Committee, the article in the AFRICAN REPOSITORY, the notice in the Annual Report, and the Memorial Discourse of Dr. Mason Noble, prepared and delivered at the request of the Executive Committee, form part of the records and documents of this Society, it does not appear to be desirable to make another formal entry upon our minutes touching Mr. Gurley. But your Committee are of the opinion that we owe it to ourselves and to the memory of the illustrious man whom we wish to honor, to take some step which shall perpetuate his memory to future generations, and to lead our children and our children's children to inquire of whom is this the memorial, and what did he do for God and his fellow-men? They therefore propose for adoption the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of seven be appointed, to procure by subscription a portrait or a bust of Mr. Gurley, or a memorial tablet, to be placed in the Colonization Rooms, in testimony of the high sense entertained by this Society of the eminent ability, the lofty character, the life-long services, the unswerving self-devotion, and the Christian heroism of Gurley.

President Latrobe, Hon. Mr. Warren, Hon. Mr. Gregory, Rev. Mr. Appleton, Hon. Mr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Haight, and Col. Smith were appointed the Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted:

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*Report of Committee on Foreign Relations.*

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The Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, having submitted to this Board certain papers in reference to the subject of a postal treaty between the United States and Liberia, and these papers having been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for examination and report thereon, the Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Board it is highly desirable that an arrangement should be made by which the transmission of letters and other mail matter between the United States and Liberia may be effected at the lowest possible expense and at uniform rates.

2. *Resolved*, That it be respectfully suggested to the Liberia authorities, that the most likely method of obtaining such a result will be a proposal on their part, to the Government of the United States, to form a postal treaty for the two countries.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Postmaster General, and request him to make such recommendations to Congress as he may deem practicable, for establishing direct mail communication between this country and Liberia.

4. *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Liberia Government by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

5. *Resolved*, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the honorable the Secretary of State for his information, and that he be most respectfully requested to instruct the Minister Resident from the United States in Liberia to confer with the Liberian authorities on the subject above presented.

The following were appointed the Committee under the third resolution, viz: President Latrobe, and Messrs. Warren, Gregory, Merwin, and Rev. Mr. Nassau.

Rev. Mr. Appleton, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted, viz:

The Committee on Agencies find that the Society is greatly in need of the means to carry on its operations on a scale so urgently demanded alike by the three thousand (3,000) voluntary and earnest applications by American people of color for passage to Liberia and for homes there now registered; and by the one hundred millions of heathen in Africa, whose benighted condition appeals for missionary aid with as many trumpet-tongues to every enlightened Christian sensibility. As a productive, commercial, and mission-

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*Report of Committee on Agencies.*

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any enterprise, the colonization of Africa by colored men and women, bred in the principles of Christian civilization and in the practice of the great arts of agriculture and mechanics, is of more than national—it is of continental proportions. The appropriate agents are ready to engage in this grand work in numbers proportioned to its immense magnitude. The means to carry it forward is all that is now wanted.

If an able, earnest agent in every State and Territory of the Republic should devote his entire time to setting forth, to all classes and in all lights, the magnitude and importance of the work in which we are engaged, we do not doubt that the receipts into our treasury would be increased a thousand-fold: and we therefore beg to add this to the many direct appeals that have been made to the public mind in behalf of our cause. We ask Christian men, benevolent men, commercial men, and statesmen to contribute of their substance to enable us to carry on this work. We can confidently assure them that, in the spread of Christian civilization, in the ameliorated condition of the children of Africa, in the extension of profitable trade, and in our own national aggrandizement, every dollar spent in this work will yield a rich return. The Committee recommend the passage of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend the Executive Committee to continue their endeavors to secure the services of earnest agents to arouse the public mind in behalf of the work of our Society, and to obtain more enlarged means to carry it on.

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies beg leave to report, that some steps have been taken during the year to organize a branch of this Society in the District of Columbia, which will probably be effected at no distant day. Further than this, they simply recommend the indorsement of the report on the subject of last year.

Col. Morgan L. Smith offered the following, and the resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, While slavery was protected by the Constitution of the United States, civil, political, and benevolent motives induced many persons to advocate Colonization, who deem their advocacy of less importance now that the colored people are emancipated; and

WHEREAS, God has given freedom of thought and action for a great and wise purpose to four millions of the descendants of Africa, whose training and

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*Report of Committee on Emigration.*

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physical structure peculiarly adapt them to the great work of civilizing and evangelizing that land ; and

WHEREAS, In the purpose of His sovereign will, the time to realize His word may be at hand, "when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God ;" therefore,

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the Board, the efforts of the American Colonization Society must be more earnestly directed than ever to provide increasing facilities for the industrial and educational advancement of the colonists, while the appeal of those desiring to emigrate must be made with renewed energy to the varied Christian churches and the benevolent world, for the means of evangelizing the continent of Africa.

Mr. Bradley, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following Report ; which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as touches emigration submit the following report :

There is nothing new and occurring since the last meeting of the Society calling for special notice, except increasing and very earnest applications from or on behalf of useful citizens for aid to enable them to emigrate. The fact seems to be obtaining its proper influence among the colored population, that this Society is no longer in its proper sense a colonization society, but by the establishment of the Nation of Liberia, and the freedom with which citizenship is given to emigrants to that country, the Society has become, to all essential purposes, an emigrant aid society, while, to a certain extent and for certain purposes only, it retains its original powers for colonization purposes. Another prominent fact seems to have spread its influence among the colored people, and that is, that Liberia is exclusively the black man's country, into which no white man can intrude, except as a stranger or as a denizen.

These two prominent and material facts are working most favorably among the colored people, while the question of labor and their present condition in this country co-operate with these, and lead them to inquire for and seek this better land.

Misapprehensions of fact, and we have great reason to fear willful and malicious misstatements of fact, have long interfered with and obstructed the beneficent operations of the Society and tended to retard emigration, and especially the emigration of educated, Christian people, such as would carry with them skilled labor and machinery adapted to a new country, so

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*Report of Committee on Emigration.*

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abundantly supplied with mineral and vegetable products, which only need the hand of man and development by multiplied labor to compete successfully with the markets of the world.

The true condition of things is gradually appearing, dissipating the mists of prejudice and correcting the false representations of the enemies of the Society; and this is being daily spread before the colored people by published letters, written by intelligent emigrants, which, reaching the communities where they were known, carries conviction not only of the truth of their statements, but of the freedom from prejudice or party considerations.

To these influences in great measure are to be attributed, that at this time there are upwards of three thousand applicants to this Society to aid them in efforts to reach this growing State.

What shall we say to awaken an interest and arouse the benevolence of every Christian heart, to enable us, by their contributions, to take these people thus stretching forth their hands and appealing to us for aid?

Colonization was a success. It has planted a nation where, under general laws, enacted by the people, the rights of every colored man are securely protected. Religion spreads her mantle over it. Morality, equal at least to that of some of the States of this Union, cements the bonds of society. Education, carried to all, is elevating the whole people. Commerce is spreading her sails; and the earth is made with little labor to yield superabundant returns to supply the ever-increasing demands of commerce.

But the Colonization Society has not completed its mission. It is to build up and people this State, not with the vigorous energy of the Caucasian race, unfitted for the extension of a nation thus founded and yet in its gristle, and in which their energies, except in rare and noted cases, sink in death; but with those who, bred in the school of the white man, imbued with both his vices and his virtues, are formed by nature to live and thrive in this region, so deadly hostile to the white race.

We need emigrants—active, intelligent, educated, Christian emigrants—to fortify the bulwarks and extend the boundaries, until, like the tidal wave in this country, they shall stretch eastward across the continent of Africa. Time and all experience show the absolute need of emigrants, not under the name of colonists, which seems to have given offence, but as emigrants, to do this work.

We do not deem it advisable to suggest any scheme for the collection of funds to enable the Society to receive and give passage to the present applicants. That properly belongs to another Committee. But we cannot refrain from the decided expression of the opinion that, if these facts were brought home to the judgment and conscience of Christians throughout the land, the spirit of charity and the love of Christ will lead them to combined efforts to raise the necessary funds.

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*Report of Committee on Finance.*

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And we submit the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend the Executive Committee to take such prompt and active measures as will at the earliest period spread through the country such facts touching the need of more and better emigrants to build up and enlarge the State of Liberia, and more active efforts of Christian love and charity for the relief of those now seeking to emigrate to that country.

The appointed hour having arrived for the meeting of the Society, the Board took a recess, and after a few minutes resumed its session.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Appleton, it was

*Resolved*, That this Board sincerely sympathizes with our Financial Secretary and Treasurer in his present infirmities, and deeply regrets his inability to be present at the Annual Meeting of this Board, trusting that he will soon be blessed with improved health and strength.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Rev. Dr. McLain by the Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported verbally, that in their judgment there was no additional business in the papers referred to them calling for action at this time.

Hon. Mr. Warren, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following Report ; which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Finance beg leave to present their Report : In the present need of the Society, where there is so much for it to do beyond the means at hand, the Committee do not find that they can add anything to the report adopted at the last Annual Meeting. All measures that can be devised for the raising of money should be adopted. The Executive Committee will undoubtedly adopt every expedient for supplying the necessary means to carry on the great work.

The Committee would especially call attention to the liberal offer made in the communication of Rev. Dr. Steele, proposing to be one of fifty to contribute the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$25,000.) It is very desirable that this noble offer be availed of, and that the number be made up in time.

The Committee look forward with hope to the proposed application to Con-

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*Annual Report—Resolutions of Thanks.*

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gress for aid to this Society, sufficient, with the means it may obtain the more readily from private benevolence, to establish direct mail communication between this country and Liberia, from which a more frequent, regular, and speedy passage of those anxious to emigrate thither will ensue. It is singular that so practicable a scheme has been so long delayed. The country has already suffered greatly by the loss of commerce with the Western Coast of Africa, which other nations have taken almost entirely from us. But it is not too late to regain our prestige, and to foster more intimate and also more profitable relations with our own Colony, now the independent Nation of Liberia.

When this shall be done a new era will have dawned upon our enterprise. All doubts of the permanent good effected by this Society, and of the necessity of its continuance for the accomplishment of still greater good, will vanish.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Appleton, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to our President, for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided on this occasion.

*Resolved*, That our thanks be tendered to the Secretary, for his efficient and indefatigable services.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That after the reading of the minutes of to-day and devotional services, the Board adjourn, to meet at this place on the third Tuesday in January, 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, led by the Rev. Dr. Maclean, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.